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THE AMENDED CODE.

Argument Before the Governor by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts.

The Proposed Amendments Thoroughly Examined.

A Masterly Exposition of Their True Character.

The Legal Rules of the Dark Ages Outdone.

Views of Eminent American Jurists.

The Fate of the Act to be Decided in a Few Days.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, May 12, 1871.

A delegation of the Bar Association of New-York came up in the 8 o'clock train from your City this morning, and immediately proceeded to the Capitol, where they were received by the Governor, who very courteously gave them an audience for the purpose of hearing the arguments of Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Chairman of the New-York Bar Association, against the proposed amendments to the Code of Procedure. The delegation consisted of Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. James Emott, Hon. Henry E. Davies, Henry Nicoll, Esq., Joshua M. Van Cott, Esq., E. S. Van Winkle, Esq., and Edward Mitchell, Esq.

After the delegation had assembled in the Executive Chamber, Mr. EVARTS commenced by stating that the numbers present were small, but the unavoidable absence of several of the Committee would be explained by letters which he then and there presented. After reading the letters from SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Esq., A. C. HAND, Esq., and Judge EDMONDS—which are appended—Mr. EVARTS proceeded with his argument, carefully dissecting each section of the proposed Code of Procedure, and exhibiting the injurious nature of its provisions. He claimed that none of the amendments had been asked for by the people or the Bar, and there was nothing in any one of the sections which rendered the passage of such a law imperative, and no necessity existed for hasty action. Indeed, it would be far better that the whole enactment should fail to receive the Executive sanction. In the course of his argument Mr. EVARTS quoted from the sections of the proposed Code, and commented upon each in his usual vigorous manner. The point increasing the fees of the Sheriff was not, he said, asked for by any litigant nor by any member of the Bar, and none could be interested in its passage but the Sheriffs themselves. It was an unjust burden put upon parties who were already suffering severely from the somewhat extravagant fees now assessed under color of the statute. The claims in relation to appeals received their share of attention, and were considered at some length. The principal portion of the argument was, however, directed to section 24 of the bill, which confers power upon Courts of Record and every Judge or Justice of any such Court to punish for contempts. This, he said, was like a thunder-clap in a clear sky, and put us back into the sixteenth century for precedents of power. It placed the people at the mercy of the caprice of the Judge. There was, he said, but one mode of treating such legislation as this, and there could be but one sentiment respecting the men who were instrumental in framing such laws. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the Governor to withhold his signature from the bill and give an opportunity for mature reflection before amendments to the Code of such importance were placed on the statute book.

After Mr. EVARTS had concluded the Governor remarked that if other arguments were to be presented he should be compelled to adjourn the hearing until a later hour. Ex-Judge EMOTT then remarked that there were only one or two points upon which he wished to speak, and these were with reference to the possible influences which seemed to have governed this legislation. It would appear from the language of some of the sections that they were framed with a view to meet cases now before the Courts, and that was an additional reason why the bill should not receive the Executive sanction.

The Governor stated that he had determined to submit the bill, before it received his signature, to the Attorney-General for his opinion, but owing to his absence he had requested Judge ALLEN to examine it. Meanwhile he was glad to have the views of eminent members of the Bar. He was going out of town for a few days, and on his return he would take the subject under advisement. The delegation then retired.

The points contained in Judge EDMONDS' note will be found of great importance, and well worthy a careful perusal, particularly those portions which relate to punishments for contempt. He asserts that under the proposed amendments to the Code, a Judge could inflict greater punishment upon a journalist who should animadvert upon the action of a Magistrate than he could upon a criminal convicted of murder in the second degree, or a person convicted of any of the felonies known to the law.

The impression prevails among prominent gentlemen of the legal profession that the Governor will withhold his signature from the bill.

Argument of Mr. Evarts.

After reading the notes from Messrs. TILDEN and HAND, and submitting Judge EDMONDS' views, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS' spoke as follows:

"I have a word or two to say upon the position of the bills that are before the Governor of this State for approval, under the circumstances of their presentation to him at the adjournment of the Legislature, not within the time that gives him the constitutional opportunity of returning these bills to the Legislature. I have no doubt that this matter is presented to you, and probably you may have formed definite opinions on the subject, but having given considerable attention to the matter in the argument before the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals on the question of the constitutionality of the Governor's signature after the rising of the Legislature, and being therefore quite fixed in my opinion. That, at least, the Governor is in a different position as to bills presented to him after the Legislature rises or not within the time that he can exercise the constitutional power of recalling the attention of the Legislature to the subject of the law. I thought then it was unconstitutional for the Governor to sign after the rising of the Legislature. The Supreme Court, General Term, so decided. The Court of Appeals, in the argument that took place, were met with a list of acts that had found their place in the statute-book during a series of years, and were placed in a certain position of great judicial responsibility to hold that the course of political action that had so many precedents, and had engrafted itself upon so great interests, was invalid, and I despaired of having determination upon purely abstract judicial reason, and was not disappointed that the Court gave the determination they did. It is not for me to say it was right or wrong upon the judicial question, but the point that attracted my attention was this: That under the Constitution, in regard to laws that were presented to the Governor within the period of his obligation, it was right to return them to the Legislature, but really had no intention of determining whether the bills should become law or not, but only whether he should recall the attention of the Legislature to the subject again if he saw any objection to it, and then the Legislature, under increased weight of legislative sanction, had the final authority. When the Governor is placed, by the habits of the Legislature, in the position of passing upon the question after the Legislature arises, he is really determining as an independent and positive branch of legislation whether a bill shall become law or not. There is no recurrence to the Legislature. It is an exercise by him of the function under particular constitutional predicament of the Judiciary of the State, and where he presses definitely upon the question, not whether he will in a strict sense veto the bill, but whether he will, in the position which they have left him, stand as a branch of the enacting power of the Legislature, determines whether he will give his approval to the bill or not. Now, I submit to your Excellency, when the Governor is left by the Legislature in this very grave responsibility in determining on the actions of the Legislature, without a recurrence to them for the opportunities of amendment and modification which this recurrence offers, he must substantially place himself in a position where he gives or withholds his approval, of determining that he approves or disapproves of the bill, as a part of the enacting power. Now, of course, under the very weighty responsibilities in this connection during your four years of office, the matter has received some attention from you. The Legislature certainly cannot complain if, when, in their conduct of their share of the legislative business, they did not place their legislation before the Governor in time for him to be limited to the great function of recalling their attention to it, but by throwing upon him the absolute responsibility whether he will receive it as law or not. They cannot complain that their share of the duty enlarges his duty and so his responsibility; that he having this authority must meet this responsibility, and that the act he does not approve as legislative he is obliged to approve under the peculiar circumstances of his position.

NO NECESSITY FOR URGENT ACTION.

In that light we say that in this bill there is confessedly nothing whatever of urgency as to whether it becomes law now or a year hence. I mean in regard to what may be useful or convenient arrangements in regard to judicial business, whether there be or be not any such features to the bill that are subversive of valuable interests, and contrary to fundamental principles that I propose to speak, but I am borne out in the statement by the examination of the bill which you will make, and there is nothing in it which for all public interests should become law for a year hence. It is not like a Supply bill. It is a matter of the instrument of the machinery of suits, and the suits in Courts have been carried on without these amendments and will be carried on without them. You are therefore under no pressure on this account.

THE EFFECT OF HASTY LEGISLATION.

The next thing I have to say on this bill is, that it was very apparent that no part of the public either desired, advocated, or are involved under these amendments of the Code. As to their not having been advocated, as to their not having been debated, the examination of the method and the time in which these enactments were passed through the State Legislature which has brought them here, will show. By inquiry, we are informed that members of the Judiciary Committee were not aware of either the presentation of the question for adoption or the propositions for consideration of the important amendments here. Certainly our profession never heard of it in any part of the State until after the rising of the Legislature. Certainly no petition was presented to either House for any of the measures we are here to condemn. Therefore there is no pretense that the public interest is involved for one moment in the presentation, in the debate on the advocacy of these measures, and now, as briefly as may be, I will ask attention to the features of the bill that we have to condemn, and to secure your judgment in condemnation with us of them.

THE PROVISION OF SECTION FIRST.

Section first of the bill, on its face, does not indicate what its effect is as regards the reference to the Code. It is a statement that a certain section of the act is amended by striking out the fourth subdivision. That, however, is a very important matter. It strikes out a provision of the Code by which appeals are now taken to the Court of Appeals in an important set of questions of an interlocutory character that are now open to the profession, and have been very much resorted to, and which, I think, are very useful. This we regard as being a part of a purpose and plan of aggrandizing the strength of the General Term by cutting off appeal from them, and thus co-operating with the increase to be made in another section of the appeals from single Judges which are upon the General Term, has really the effect to make the General Term of the Supreme Court masters of litigation before final judgment of all those interlocutory and professional remedies which coerce and control and distribute patronage, create offices and without any anticipation of judgment to alter the practical rights of the parties upon pure judicial consideration under what must be called a matter very much of discretion.

THE THIRD SECTION.

Section 3 on the following page takes from the Court of Common Pleas, of the City and County of New-York, all actions of foreclosure and partition. The course of the profession in desiring that these Courts should have possession of these causes originated before we got any personal feeling in the Judges or Courts. The whole profession understood that the extension of this authority to these Courts, growing out of the change of the general system of putting equity and law together, was a useful one. Now, without a petition from a lawyer or Court, or suitor, this extraordinary subtraction of power from these Courts has been introduced into the Code. There is no wisdom, nor is there any good reason for it. References, sales, fees, of course, follow this class of cases more extensively and more necessarily than any other class of cases, and there is nothing alleged anywhere that will make an impression on the Court, unless it is that matter of judicial patronage; and we must regard it, if it proceeds from the Court, as governed by that consideration. If this were a question of expediency for the business of the Supreme Court, and the recent constitutional enlargement of the Common Pleas for the express purpose of enabling it to carry on this business, it would be a very improper measure, as we submit, so far as the interests of the public and of the profession were concerned. But, undoubtedly, as presented to you, we regard, and I think there is no difference of opinion in the mind of this Committee or of our Association, composed of a very large number of lawyers—this we all regard as unconstitutional. In the Convention we have had a good deal of deliberation as to whether it was or was not wise and useful to make the Common Pleas and Superior Courts, and some Courts of Buffalo and Brooklyn, constitutional Courts, with constitutional jurisdiction, or not. The result is that with very great unanimity that course was finally taken. He quoted from the twelfth section of the Constitution, conferring upon the Superior Court the powers and jurisdiction they now severally have, and such further criminal jurisdiction as may now be conferred by law. Both branches were considered in the function, and it was determined they should not be merely made constitutional Courts, but their jurisdiction be well-established, well-defined, well-understood; that they should be continued as without constitutional support in their jurisdiction as it then existed, and with power on the part of the Legislature to add further civil and criminal jurisdiction, as it saw fit. Now this argument is of course within very narrow bounds; they had a jurisdiction for the foreclosure of mortgages and for partition. Now the Common Pleas always had it under the old common law partition, and this jurisdiction is now taken away. If this jurisdiction can be taken away, any other jurisdiction can be taken away, and the constitutional basis of that jurisdiction is entirely destroyed. The last paragraph on the fourth page presents a further and very curious attempt upon the independence of these two Codes. The Supreme Court may, upon motion made in said Supreme Court, remove into that Court any action or proceeding, and in any stage thereof, heretofore or hereafter to be brought in the Superior Court or the Court of Common Pleas, in the City of New-York, with the like effect as if said action or proceeding had originally been brought in the Supreme Court. That, we submit, is, in the first place, a very unwise measure. If the power is to be exercised, it is unwise, as giving uncertainty to the jurisdiction of Courts and rivalry in the action of Judges of different Courts as toward each other. But this is unconstitutional also, because it attacks the constitutional jurisdiction of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts, which can in no sense be said to be safe if the Legislature can give authority to any other Court to empty them of their jurisdiction, by exhausting from them all the suits that are brought in them. Now there was a provision and a wise provision of law which has been judicially construed lately to be limited to the transfer from local Courts when the venue ought to be changed, and could be changed, of course, in the local Courts, which permitted removal under certain circumstances of causes; but that legislation existed before the constitutional authority of the Courts was established and when their whole jurisdiction was subject to the operation of legislative enactments. Therefore, whatever argument may be used in the constitution of 1846 against the expediency or propriety of opening to the Supreme Court this control, subject these co-ordinate Courts to this mastery of the Supreme Court, it could not be said that act of the Legislature should deprive them of their suits and all their jurisdiction was unconstitutional. But now, under the constitution as it reads from the late judicial amendment, when you say that the Supreme Court can take out of the Common Pleas and out of the Superior Courts any cause at the pleasure of the Supreme Court, you submit their jurisdiction to the control of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court as it is, always had a constitutional jurisdiction; how can you give the Court of Appeals authority to take out of the Supreme Court any cause you see fit? We submit, therefore, that this amendment affects the jurisdiction, and a very useful jurisdiction of these Courts, about which I have no complaint to make. I confess I feel confidence in stating that our profession have never heard from suitor or from lawyer any complaint of the exercise of the jurisdiction by the Common Pleas and the Superior Court.

THE LAW REGARDING CORPORATIONS.

Now, Sir, upon the sixth page, section 5, of the amendment, is a provision as follows:

> Actions brought against a corporation, or any of its officers, by a stockholder, as such, must be tried in the county where the principal office of such corporation is situated.

Our local law would be benefited by such a provision of law, and if it were extended to all other causes, still more so. The laws of trade, the money market, will compel great corporations to have their seat in the City of New-York, and if provisions are to be introduced by which all the litigations that belong to citizens of the State before the State must be concentrated for litigation in the expensive Courts and by the expensive Bar of the City of New-York, why, it is not an injury to us as lawyers or citizens. But it is an outrage, as we think, upon the rights of stockholders and their counsel and their advisers, which, in respect of these interests and all other interests, the client finds in the lawyer with whom he is brought in contact on the principle of his own selection and his own judgment and the reasons for employing him. These are important interests; if they were not important, the bill would not be passed. If they are important then it is in application to particular classes of interests to be prosecuted in the Courts as a principal that no legislator, that no politician, that no statesman, should advocate the application of to the general settlement of suits. Supposing it was provided that every suit against a corporation for injury to life, or limb, or property should be brought into the State of New-York, it would only be a larger extension of the unjust and oppressive discrimination which this section introduces. I submit, therefore, that the citizens of this State can hardly be assumed to have petitioned for this abridgement of their rights, and the stockholders of corporations cannot be imagined to have found additional security of their rights by restriction upon their selection of counsel, and a consequent curtailment of their individual privileges. It must then have proceeded from the managers of corporations, in determining and narrowing for themselves the rights of those with whom they enter into litigation, that has led to this enactment.

INCREASE OF SHERIFFS' FEES.

Sections 7 and 9, on pages 8 and 9 of the bill as printed, have a relation to Sheriffs' fees. I will consider them together:

> "But before the Sheriff shall be required to execute any such order, the plaintiff shall pay to said Sheriff, for each defendant named in said order, the sum of $2 50, which shall be in addition to the fees now allowed to the Sheriff by law.
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> But before the Sheriff shall be required to execute any such warrant of attachment, the plaintiff shall pay to said Sheriff, for each defendant named in such warrant, a sum of $2 50, and for each copy of the warrant to be served according to section 235, the further sum of $2 50; which fees shall be in addition to the fees now allowed to the Sheriff by law."

And section 14, on page 11, continues:

> "At the time of delivering any execution to a Sheriff or Coroner, the party issuing the same shall pay to such Sheriff or Coroner for each defendant named in such execution the sum of $2 50, which shall be in addition to the fees now allowed to Sheriffs and Coroners by law."

These transactions all relate to the exaggeration of the Sheriffs' fees. Well, Sir, have the debtors of this State petitioned the Legislature that the Sheriffs' fees may be increased? Have the creditors petitioned, have the lawyers petitioned, that the Sheriffs' fees may be increased? I don't know that the Sheriffs themselves have petitioned; perhaps it would not help their object very much to put it in their own petition. But nobody can imagine that there is any public desire for protecting the Sheriffs from loss in their offices, or increasing their emoluments. In our City, as you know very well, the office is very lucrative, counting its gains by tens of thousands—perhaps by hundreds of thousands. Here, now, is a very large increase of fees, and we all know that in attachments and executions, in a very great proportion of cases, the auditor acquires no hold of any money by this process. It strikes us that in the absence of some public clamor that requires this increase of fees for Sheriffs, this amendment may well wait another year, in order that the public mind may exhibit itself one way or another whether this change of the law is desirable. There is nothing here, of course, of a constitutional character, nor nothing more important than the question about which communities have generally been somewhat sensitive, the exaggeration of official gains, and the increase of the expense of the debtors that are sued at law. This is very considerable. You have a suit or two against three or four parties in a firm; you get a judgment on a promissory note for $500, and you have pay to $10 to the Sheriff for the increase of his emoluments.

SHERIFFS' SUITS.

Section 10 is a graver matter. The present system enables litigants to carry on their cause with such economy and by the selection of such counsel as they see fit. But this amendment, indemnifying the Sheriff for the use of his name, that no harm or prejudice may come to him, changes the whole system, and places the management of the case in the hands of counsel selected by law, instead of leaving the suitor to his own choice and own control. The following is the section:

> "The actions herein authorized to be brought by the Sheriff, shall, on the request of the plaintiff, be prosecuted by said Sheriff, upon the delivery to him of an undertaking, executed by two sufficient sureties to be approved by him, to the effect that the plaintiff will indemnify him from and against all damages, costs, counsel fees and expenses in or on account of such action, not exceeding the sum of $1,000. And if, in any action so brought by the Sheriff, any judgment or order should be made or rendered against him, the plaintiff may request and require the Sheriff to take an appeal from such order or judgment, on delivering to him a like additional undertaking in the like sum, to be executed by two sufficient sureties to be approved in like manner, which undertaking shall be to the effect that the plaintiff will indemnify the Sheriff from and against all damages, costs, counsel fees and expenses in, or on account of, such appeal. The sureties shall in either case, when required by the Sheriff, justify by making an affidavit that each is a householder, or freeholder, within this State and worth $2,000 over and above all debts, demands and liabilities.

This is very oppressive, in various ways. In the first place, it makes the Court the distributor of a vast amount of patronage; it exposes the litigation, in a measure, to the responsibility and judgment of lawyers whom they have not selected, and deprives them of the whole thrifty and economical management of their own business, which every business man has a right to demand. As regards the profession, it is an injustice which they will not tolerate, if they can prevent it. It is the establishment, at the choice of an official, of a transfer of their clients' interest, their clients' business, and their own, to the selection of an official having no ties, no obligations, except to consult his own individual interests. No community will tolerate that, if they can prevent it; and no Bar that has the spirit of independence and a knowledge of what belongs to the administration of justice will tolerate that, if they can prevent it. Who has petitioned for this? Certainly not the suitors or the profession; it must be the Sheriff or the Sheriff's lawyers, or those who expect to find throughout the State some advantage from this forced bestowal of clients' patronage against clients' will.

REFERENCES.

Section 11 applies to references, and is important. It is as follows:

> In all cases of reference, the Court shall appoint one or more referee, not exceeding three, who shall be free from exception. And no Judge or Justice of any Court shall sit as referee in any action pending in the Court of which he is Judge or Justice, and not already referred unless the parties otherwise stipulate. The referee or referees shall make and deliver a report within sixty days from the time the action shall be finally submitted, unless the Court or a Judge or Justice thereof shall extend the time, and in default thereof, and before the report is delivered, either party may serve notice upon the opposite party that he elects to end the reference, and thereupon the action shall proceed as though no reference had been ordered, and the referee shall not in such case be entitled to any fees.

The Court at all times has control over the appointment of receivers, and can direct their removal for any improper management of their trusts. I think this must be drawn with an ignorance of the constitutional provisions governing this act. It is covert in its form and prohibitory, but it is meant to attempt, by implication, to appoint Judges to sit in cases not in their own Court, and in that predicament, being in his own Court, allowing the parties to stipulate.

ON APPEALS.

Section 15 is as follows:

> Section 327 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Whenever an appeal shall be pending from a judgment, or it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the party against whom such judgment shall have been rendered intende appeal therefrom, and it shall also appear that the effect of such judgment would be to place the parties to the action in a position, in respect to the subject matter of the action, such that their rights to the same could not be reinstated in case of a reversal, it shall be the duty of the Court to stay all proceedings in respect to the matters in controversy during the pendency of said appeal, and to make such other provision by the appointment of a receiver, or otherwise, as shall preserve and protect the rights of all parties in respect to the same."

I submit that this is a measure clearly extensive in its operation, and so important in its exaggeration of the powers of the Courts, and so injurious to the rights of litigants, that it may well wait another year that the profession and their clients and the public may have time to debate and consider it before it becomes law. Section 19 regulates, approves and carries up to the General Term all the discretionary orders that are made by the Judge at a Special Term. It is not necessary for us to insist upon this extension of the control of the General Term. It really makes the General Term master of all these matters, enlarges the judicial discretion of the Court, and makes it master of all the procedures that govern litigation, and on this matter the profession are, with great unanimity, opposed to its adoption.

ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. EVARTS read the following clause of section 21:

> The Court before which an action is pending may, before the trial and for good cause shown, upon due notice, order either party to give to the other, within a specified time, a copy, or permission to take a copy, of any entries in books, papers or documents in his possession or under his control, constituting material and necessary evidence relative to the merits of the action or the defense thereof. If compliance with the order be refused, the Court, on motion, may exclude the paper from being given in evidence, or strike out the pleading of the party refusing, or preclude him from proving upon the trial any matter in respect to which the paper is evidence, and no production or inspection of books or papers shall be compelled except as herein provided.

If this amendment goes into effect it would be worth a great deal to corporations, for it would fortify them against the rights of stockholders, but experience has shown that in the long run, between the common individual rights of citizens and those of corporate powers, the result is sure to tell against the corporations. This amendment is an encroachment upon the noblest rights of our profession, and effort will be made to prevent its becoming law.

COMPULSORY EXAMINATION.

Mr. EVARTS then referred to the following sections:

> SEC. 22. Section 391 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "391. The examination, instead of being had at the trial, as provided in the last section, may be had at any time before the trial, at the option of the party claiming it, before a Judge of the Court or a County Judge, on a previous notice to the party to be examined, and any other adverse party, of at least five days, unless for good cause shown, the Judge order otherwise. But the party to be examined shall not be compelled to attend in any other county than that of his residence, or where he may be served with a summons for his attendance. And no such examination shall be allowed when it appears probable that it would not be allowed at the trial, nor shall such examination be allowed to extend to matters to which it appears probable that it would not be allowed to extend upon the trial."
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> SEC. 23. The fourth subdivision of section 401 of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 4. "Motions upon notice must be made within the district in which the action is triable, or in a county adjoining such district, except that when the action is triable in the First Judicial District the motion must be made therein, and no motion upon notice can be made in the First Judicial District in an action triable elsewhere.

He addressed himself briefly to these points, stating that if these were really necessary amendments to the Code, a year's delay to enable the public to consider them, would be a benefit rather than a prejudice.

THE PROCEEDINGS FOR CONTEMPT.

Mr. EVARTS continued to say: The twenty-fourth section comes upon us like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. The Code in its original form and in all successive amendments, has never touched the subject of judicial contempts. It has been satisfied with a very wise, a very deliberate and a very confirmed disposition of that subject, which was made by the revisors of the statutes adopted in 1830. Substantially that limits criminal contempts to such disturbance of the Court in the face of the Court in the discharge of its duties as is suitable to preserve the dignity and serenity of the administration of justice, to disobedience of the orders of the Court which are to be enforced by criminal contempt. This enactment, the parallel of which can be found in no statute-book from Colonial times to the present day, undertakes to sweep away at once all that has been built up by criminal and positive enactments in England in the legislation of this country, or of this State, or of other States in restriction of the judicial irresponsible authority to punish those who fall under the displeasure of the Courts, and to restore at once by single reference to it all the powers that ever existed under any period of common law in this matter. Now, this proceeds from a Legislature before whom no petition of any kind on the subject was pending, and acting for a people in whose abundant means of agitating their rights and enforcing them the subject was never brought into debate. Not a word in a newspaper, in a public meeting, not a word expressed by the people, or a desire that this power of the Judges should be put over their heads, and this yoke upon the Bar and the Press on their submissive necks. And who has done it and for what? It is done in the name, so far as any political power should be treated as responsible for it, of a Legislature controlled by the Democratic Party, and if there be anything with which the Democratic Party has identified itself in this country, in its greatest names and in its most persistent advocacy of its theories and views on this subject of judicial discretion, it is that of crushing this judicial power. In the early period of this country, I think, a contest of the Federal Judges with those who brought themselves under their displeasure excited the resentment, the attack, and fomented the resistance of the Democratic Party and its agitators. On the wide theatre of the federal judiciary the Democratic Party pursued through three Congresses Judge PICK, of Missouri, for having imprisoned a lawyer who had written a discussion of a case that had been decided against him and printed it in the different newspapers. Foiled through two Congresses, at last they obtained an impeachment from the House of Representatives, and the first and greatest men of the Democratic Party were among the managers of the impeachment. Mr. BUCHANAN, late President of the United States, was one of the principal movers. The trial was had in the Senate, and occupied the earnest attention of the country, coming to a conclusion in 1829 or 1830, and I believe every Democratic Senator voting for the impeaching and the opposition Senators—the Anti-Democrats in the sense of political parties—voting in favor of PECK. In 1831 Congress adopted it in the statute-book as a result of this success of the Democratic Party in curbing the authority of the Judiciary, and defending the very simple statute found in two sections which the Judiciary of 1789 created, the limitation of all power to punish for contempt in the Federal Courts, to a case of interference with the administration of justice in the face of the Court and in disobedience of its orders. The Revised Statutes, passed at the same period of the year 1830, when Judge PECK's trial was the predominant subject of consideration in political circles, puts us on the same subject; and from that time to this in Congress, at the Bar, on the Bench, at the hustings, in the newspapers, whether in the field of the Federal or State Judiciary, no man's voice has been raised in favor of a change of this well-considered establishment of the rights of the Press and the Bar as against the Courts; and now, at the end of the session, after the adjournment of the Legislature, it is promulgated to the people of this State that henceforth they are to be subjected to the discipline of the Bench. But I am not at fault in saying that a larger measure of discretion as to the forms of procedure and the extent of punishment than any system of an undetermined jurisdiction of the common law had ever bestowed, is vested by this bill. Now let us see it. I give it in its entirety:

> SEC. 24. The said act is hereby amended by adding thereto an additional title, to be known as title 16, as follows: "Conferring power upon Courts of Record, and every Judge or Justice of any such Court to punish for contempts."
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> Every Court of Record, and every Judge or Justice of any Court of Record, shall have the like power which Courts of Record, or a Judge or Justice thereof possessed at common law, to punish, as for a contempt of Court, any person or persons for any act, matter or thing for which Courts of Record, or a Judge or Justice thereof, could at common law punish any person or persons as for a contempt of Court; and the proceedings for contempt shall be had and conducted in such manner as the Court or Judge or Justice shall direct, and the punishment, which may include fine or imprisonment, or both, shall be in the discretion of the Court, or Judge or Justice before whom the proceeding is had.
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> And all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby, so far as Courts of Record and Judges or Justices thereof are concerned, repealed.
>
> SEC. 25. This act shall apply to actions and proceedings now pending, as well as to such as may hereafter be brought, and shall take effect immediately.

This puts us back to the sixteenth century for precedents of power, and leaves us to the individual caprice of a Judge acting in his own case for contempts offered to him, without appeal, without rules, without responsibility. There is but one mode of treating such legislation as this, and that is of absolute abhorrence of the weakness of the parties and absolute contempt for the feebleness of the arm that is expected to cope with the power of the Bar, and the Press, and the citizens of the great, free, and instructed community like that of the State of New-York. But when it is proposed to the Legislature to say in its place in the Senate, or in the House, whether such a law shall be passed in the face of the people of the State of New-York, in the face of the Press, in the face of the Bar, in the face of the Judiciary, there is not one Senator, nor one Representative, but will say "hold," and this law is now submitted to you for the first time that it has been submitted to anybody participating in its enactment, for a public consideration of whether any share of responsibility is to be assumed by any one for this enactment. I believe, Sir, I have said all that occurs to me on the subject, and I have said a great deal more than has seemed to me at all necessary either in regard to any occasion, either for information or for opinion on your part in all these provisions, because your education, your experience and your position in your profession puts you abreast of us all in the means and in the disposition to judge of these measures as affecting the administration of justice and the conduct of judicial proceedings, nor have I said it because I can feel any doubt that if I was at all right in apprehending the true attitude of your Excellency toward this enactment in its approval or disapproval; there can be no uncertainty as to the disposition which you will make, but the profession was awakened as from a profound sleep by its tocsin in the night, and have shown their interest by performing their duty toward this community. Our Association numbers five hundred lawyers in active practice in the City of New-York—I am sorry to say many of the persons we should be glad to see within it do not belong to us, but actuated by an entirely public and professional spirit not in the least affected by political considerations, we were impelled to proceed to this argument before you; your courtesy has permitted it, and we have discharged our duty.

REMARKS OF JUDGE EMOTT.

At the conclusion of Mr. EVARTS' remarks, Judge EMOTT referred very briefly to the third section of the proposed amended Code, indorsing the views put forward by Mr. EVARTS, and asserting that the amendments were created for the special purpose of accomplishing the objects of certain corporations who were frequently engaged in litigations, and whose cause was not always founded in justice and right. The other members of the delegation indorsed the views expressed by Mr. EVARTS.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. HOFFMAN said: I have only to say this bill reached the Executive Chamber after the adjournment of the Legislature, and I immediately sent it to the Attorney-General for his opinion. In his absence it was submitted to Judge ALLEN, of the Court of Appeals. After his examination I permitted him to hold it until I obtained the opinion of the Bar on the questions. Up to the present, circumstances, which it is not necessary now to mention, have prevented me from giving it proper attention. I will consider it within the next few days and give you the result of my determination.

The following are the letters read by Mr. EVARTS before commencing his argument:

MR. TILDEN TO MR. EVARTS.

NO. 15 GRAMERCY PARK, May 11, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I received this afternoon your notice that the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Bar Association would go to Albany to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, to attend before Gov. HOFFMAN in opposition to the bill amending the Code. I presume I was not expected to be personally present at the hearing, as I was ill when the Committee was formed, and have not yet completely recovered, but lest any inference should be drawn from my absence, I desire to say that in my opinion several of the innovations which the bill makes in the present judicial procedure ought to prevent it from becoming a law under any circumstances; and that, without entering upon the discussion of details in this general conclusion, I cordially and completely concur with the Committee. Very truly, yours, &c., S. J. TILDEN.

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Chairman.

NOTE FROM C. A. HAND.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1871.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts:

DEAR SIR: The death of Mrs. HAND's mother will require me to be in Philadelphia to-morrow night and Saturday, so as to forbid my joining the Committee in their journey to Albany. It is hardly necessary to add that my views are most heartily in accord with those urged by the Committee, and I trust you will not hesitate to add my name to any form of remonstrance that yourself and the other members may approve. And indeed I have too high an opinion of Gov. HOFFMAN's character and judgment to believe that he will sign an act open to such grave objections. Wishing success to your mission, and regretting my enforced absence. Very respectfully yours,

C. A. HAND.

LETTER OF JUDGE EDMONDS.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1871.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday I am sorry that I am obliged to say that I cannot go with your Committee to go with the Governor. I can, however, state to you and the Committee the impression made on my mind by the bill in question, leaving it for you to determine how far to use them in your interview with the Governor. That which struck me with the most force on reading the bill was the twenty-fourth section, which in effect run over all restrictions heretofore imposed upon the power of our Courts to punish for contempt, and gives to our Judges unlimited power of fine and imprisonment; leaves them to determine what is contempt and prescribe how the accused is to be tried.

1. What will be a contempt under this law? Any matter which "at common law" could be punished as such.

I send you a memorandum of the result of a few moments' search last evening, which will at least tend to give an idea of what is a common law contempt as distinguished from the statutory offense.

If the newspapers knew this, and were fully aware of what was the power over them thus proposed to be given to our Judges, would they ever forgive the Legislature that enacted such a law? This is now hidden from them by the language used in the bill, and their ignorance of what is a "common law contempt."

2. The mode of proceeding which, under this bill, is left entirely to the discretion of the Judges.

The practice under the common law is to appoint Commissioners to try the question of contempt, and the accused may always have the choice of one of those Commissioners.

That would be deemed due cause of law, yet the Judges may dispense with it, notwithstanding that our bill of rights says that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, and so in cases of criminal contempts, which under our law are made misdemeanors, (sec. 2, New-York Stat. at large, 715, sec. 14,) the conviction may be summary, nothwithstanding a bill of rights, under both the National and State Constitutions, (1 New-York stat. at large, 26, art. 5, Ibid 37, Art. I, sec. 2,) secures the right to a trial by jury, (See, on this topic People vs. Eliza Philips, 1 Edmods, select cases, 39.)

If this provision is enacted, does it not give authority to our Judges to act in contravention of both these provisions?

If this question was before our Courts on a law already enacted, they would, of course, decide that the provision to that extent was void, because in contravention of our Constitution, and so it could do no harm.

But the question now is different and is simply this: Ought a law to pass which the Courts must adjudge to be unconstitutional in any respect?

3. *The extent of the punishment.*—It is unlimited, both as to fine and imprisonment—it is expressly declared to be "in the discretion of the Court or Judge or Justice." The imprisonment may, then, be for life—the fine may be such as to amount to such a sequestration as to reduce a family to the most abject poverty. For the restrictions of our Revised Statutes (2 R. S., 278, sec. 11) upon both the fine and imprisonment are entirely swept away in these cases of "common law contempt."

So that the writer in a newspaper for animadverting on the proceedings of a Judge may be punished more severely than if he had been guilty of murder in the second degree, or of manslaughter in the first degree, or of rape, or of poisoning, or of highway robbery, &c., for in these cases, though there may be imprisonment for life, there can be no forfeiture of property, (2 R. S., 701, sec. 22.)

And all this, notwithstanding our Constitution (art. 7, sec. 1) declares that no citizen shall be deprived of any of his rights or privileges unless by the law of the land, or the judgement of his peers. And the same instrument (art. 1, sec. 8,) allows every citizen to freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the absence of that right, &c.; changing the "responsibility" for so doing from a trial by jury to the discretion of the Judge.

These are in brief the objections I had to this bill. There may be other objections to it, and so there may be some valuable provisions in it, but unhappily they are now so situated that they cannot be eliminated from this very unconstitutional provision to which I have referred, and so there is now no remedy but the veto of the Governor to the whole bill; and I trust in God that there will be no hesitation in applying this remedy to what is so evidently hasty and ill-considered legislation. Very respectfully, yours,

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq. J. W. EDMONDS.

Points accompanying above:

COMYN'S Digest, Chancery D., 3.

Three sorts of contempt.

Scandalizing the Court itself.

Abusing parties concerned in causes.

Prejudicing mankind before the cause is heard.

Thus printing a brief before a cause is heard.

Printing reflections on the parties, though the Court be spoken of with respect.

Printing in a newspaper a paragraph tending to prepossess the minds of the people as to the proceedings in Court—as in the case of Mrs. FARLEY, printer of the Bristol *Journal*, for an advertisment relating to Sir ROBERT CANN's case, (2 Vesey, Sen. 520,) when the Court said the reason for committing was not only for the sake of the party injured, but for the sake of the public proceedings of the Court, to hinder such advertisements which tend to prepossess people as to the proceedings in Court. (Comyn's Digest Chancery D., 7.)

If the party cannot be found or escape out of custody, a sequestration shall be awarded of his lands and goods.

Annual Meeting of the Tammany Society.

The Tammany Society last night held its annual meeting, and installed its officers as follows: Grand Sachem, Wm. M. Tweed; Sachems, A. Oakey Hall, Matthew T. Brennan, Isaac Bell, John J. Bradley, Charles G. Cornell, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Richard B. Connolly, E. B. Hart, Douglas Taylor, James B. Nicholson, Samuel B. Garvin, Joseph Dowling, Peter B. Sweeny; Treasurer, Henry Vanderwater; Secretary, Wilson Small; Sagamore, George W. Roome; Wiskinkie, Stephen C. Duryea.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS delivered an address to the effect that the only party that could save the country was the Democratic Party. Resolutions commemorative of those members who have died during the year were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

In the Fourth-avenue horse railroad cars are new notices to the effect that "no intoxicated or disorderly persons will be allowed to ride. Conductors must enforce this rule." On Thursday night, at 10 o'clock, a man in a state of beastly intoxication rode on car No. 45, with conductor No. 45, from above Twenty-fifth-street to Fourth-street. The conductor made no attempt to enforce the rule, which seems to work both ways—must and must not.

ARMY REUNIONS IN BOSTON.

Complete Military Occupation of the City—Exercises of the Army of the Potomac Organization—Bret Harte's Poem: "The Old Major Explains"—Gov. Fairchild's Oration—Meeting and Reorganization of the Cavalry Corps—Noted Generals at Every Point.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, May 12, 1871.

The city is overflowing with visitors today. The principal hotels were obliged to refuse accommodations to new-comers as early as yesterday morning, and many of the officers present at the reunions, including Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. FORSYTH, are staying at private residences. The weather continues warm and pleasant, and the suburban drives are crowded with barouches and carriages, for the most part occupied by gentlemen who now visit Boston for the first time, or who return to the city after long absences.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The opening exercises took place at the Globe Theatre, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning. The interior of the building was decorated for the occasion, the stage being shown to its entire depth and "set" with beautiful appropriateness. In the rear were three stacks of muskets, arranged one above the other, flanked by flags and surmounted by a gilded eagle and other national emblems. The wings were concealed by drooping flags and folds of bunting; and on either side of the stage-front, nearly opposite the proscenium boxes, (which were elegantly adorned,) were stacks of small-arms and small mounted brass field pieces. The fronts of the balcony and family circle were tastefully decorated with flags, State and national shields, corps badges, and festoons of red, white and blue cambric. From the dome depended flags and streamers and blue pennants, decked with silver stars and various military emblems. A few minutes past 11 o'clock the theatre was filled in every part, although none were admitted but members of the Society and their friends, and among the audience were a goodly number of ladies.

The entrance of the distinguished officers who were to occupy seats on the stage, was indicated by prolonged and hearty cheers, most of the gentlemen in the parquet rising and swinging their hats. Gen. MEADE appeared first, accompanied by Gov. CLAFLIN, and following closely were Gens. Hooker, Fairchild, Burnside, Devens, Robinson, Logan, Kilpatrick, Benham and Parke. Just as Gen. MEADE rose to call the assembly to order, Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. FORSYTH, accompanied by Gen. PLEASONTON, were discovered going down the right aisle of the parquet, and their presence was recognized by renewed applause and cheers. Silence being restored, Gen. MEADE addressed the audience as follows:

COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: As President of our Society, it becomes my duty to call you to order and to welcome you to our annual reunion. We have met today for the third time to renew those associations formed upon the battle-field, at the bivouac, and the camp-fire, to inquire into each other's condition, and to express our deep sympathy for those who have suffered from the casualties of war, to ask for the widows and orphans, and to give them succor. These are the objects for which we meet. We are not here for any of the purposes for which citizens ordinarily meet. We are here for no political purpose. We are not here for the framing of laws or to elevate people to office, but to shake each other by the hand, and to express our gratitude to God that we are allowed to meet once again. It is not necessary for me to say to you that in this great city, prominent always for its liberality and patriotism and humanity, you are welcome here. It is only necessary to look around upon this brilliant assembly to see that the hearts of Boston are warm toward the old soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. [Applause.] The first thing which I shall do, which we ought to do, which is our duty, which is in the hearts of every men to have done, is to return our thanks to the Great Being, who, in His infinite mercy, has allowed us to be here, and to have the pleasure of this meeting, and who has blessed us and spared us through all the dangers of the war. Their thanks will be returned by a gentleman, whom I am glad to call upon, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, whom I have known for a long time, and during the war in the pulpit which he occupied in Philadelphia. I have personal knowledge of his eminent services not only in the hospitals ministering to the sick and the dying, but by his fervid eloquence in the pulpit and elsewhere, stirring patriotic hearts to greater work, and sustaining those who went to the front for the country.

Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, pastor of the Trinity Church, then offered a short prayer, which was followed by the performance of "Auld Lang Syne," by Gilmore's Band, directed by Mr. P. S. GILMORE in person. Gen. MEADE then rose and said:

COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I will now present you the orator of the day, a gentleman distinguished in the field for his gallantry, and who, on the field of Gettysburg, sacrificed an arm to his country, whose eminent qualifications have caused his fellow-citizens to place him in the high position of Governor of Wisconsin—Gov. FAIRCHILD, Major-General of Volunteers.

Gen. FAIRCHILD, who is a medium-sized, soldierly-looking gentleman, apparently about thirty-five years of age, with a head and face reminding alternately of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and Gen. KILPATRICK, was received with a round of cheers, a large part of the audience again rising to indulge in the swinging of hats and handkerchiefs. Without prefatory remark he began to read the following address:

GOV. FAIRCHILD'S ADDRESS.

In speaking of the soldiers of our armies, and particularly of those known in history as soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. FAIRCHILD said:

The soldiers of our Union army had everywhere many qualities in common. All were earnest, intelligent, self-contained, self-sacrificing, generous and brave. All were possessed with the true spirit of patriotism. A purer, holier devotion was never known in the history of the world. Much that may be said of the Army of the Potomac today might with equal force be said of all our armies. Every army, however, has certain distinguishing characteristics. The nature of its service, the character of its commanders, the materials of which its ranks are composed, the results of its earlier efforts, the field of its activity, and the strength and quality of the army opposing it—all are circumstances that develop the character of an army, just as the vicissitudes and associations of life develop the character of a man. Of the characteristics of our army, we, my comrades, have some right to be proud, for many of them grew out of our peculiar surroundings. They cost us the lives of many brave men, and came to us through many bitter days. From the first it was our especial charge to guard the City of Washington. Every campaign was embarrassed by this necessity. This kept us constantly near the seat of Government, made us the special objects of attention in high civil quarters, and led to a perpetual interference with the plans of our commanding Generals. It was our fortune to make many fruitless marches, to fight many aimless battles, to suffer many unmerited defeats; and what was harder yet to bear, it was ours to know that our name was almost a by-word and reproach, because of delays and disasters for which we were in no way responsible. A harsh schooling, lasting through the earlier years of our history, but it was an experience from which came many sterling qualities; an organization which no defeats could destroy; an unquestioning obedience to orders, a steadfast courage which shrank out, whether in the fatigues of the march, in the danger of the field of battle, the dreariness of the hospital, or the hopelessness of long delays in camp; a loftiness of purpose which made it strong to bear unjust criticism when defeats were almost overwhelming, and tardy praise when victory had perched upon its banners. Not braver than the soldiers of other armies, they encountered greater obstacles to test their bravery; not more zealous lovers of the Union, they suffered defeats and disasters which would have utterly discouraged and demoralized men less determined to win the prize for which they fought. And through it all they never for one moment lost confidence that in the end they would be victorious, and that those who should survive would one day return to their homes, their task accomplished, their country reunited, and its flag waving undisputed over the whole of the national domain.

He then gave an accurate account of the achievements of that army from the time it was first sent into the field to the close of the war.

Mr. GILMORE's band performed another musical selection, when Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS was introduced. He apologized for the absence of Mr. BRET HARTE, who was, he said, detained in New-York by illness in his family, and then recited the following original lines:

If the poet whose absence today we deplore,
Had struck but one note for his country's disgrace;
If his lyre had betrayed you, ye heroes of war,
I could not and would not stand here in his place;
But his soul was responsive to all that was grand,
And his loyal young spirit leaped up in a flame;
And he fought with the pen for his dear struggling land,
As you with your swords, sons of glory and fame.
And so for my friend I will take up his song,
And give it a voice, though, alas! not its own:
To him the quaint voice and the genius belong,
To me but the accents of friendship alone.

Mr. FIELDS then proceeded to read with much grace and spirit the poem which BRET HARTE had written for the occasion, and which is as follows:

THE OLD MAJOR EXPLAINS.

"Well, you see the fact is, Colonel, I don't know as I can come,
For the farm is not half planted and there's work to do at home,
And my leg is getting troublesome; it laid me up last Fall,
And the doctors—they have cut and hacked—and never found the ball.

"And then, for an old man like me, it's not exactly right—
This kind o' playing soldier with no enemy in sight.
'The Union'—that was well enough, way up to '66,
But this 'Re-Union'—may be now it's mixed with politics?

"No? Well, you understand it best, but then you see, my lad,
I'm Deacon now, and some might think that the example's bad.
And week from next is Conference.... You said the 12th of May?
Why! that's the day we broke their line at Spottsylvan-i-a!

"Hot work—eh, Colonel? was n't it? Ye mind that narrow front:
They called it the 'Death Angle!' Well, well, my lad, we won't
Fight that old battle over now; I only meant to say
I really can't engage to come upon the 12th of May.

"How's Thompson? What—will he be there? Well now, I want to know!
The first man in the rebel works!—they called him 'Swearing Joe:'
A wild young fellow, Sir, I fear the rascal was—but then
Well—short of Heaven—there wa'n't a place he durs n't lead his men.

"And Dick, you say, is coming too. And Billy?—Ah, it's true
We buried him at Gettysburg—I mind the spot; do you?
A little field below the hill—it must be green this May—
Perhaps that's why the fields about bring him to me today.

"Well, well, excuse me, Colonel, but there are some things that drop
The tail-board out one's feelings, and the only way's to stop.
So they want to see the old man, ah! the rascals, do they, eh?
Well—I've business down in Boston about the 12th of May."

The reading of the poem was frequently interrupted by applause, and it evidently gave great satisfaction and delight, although it was criticised by some as exceedingly good in its way, but lacking in the dignity which the occasion demanded, and which is expressed in the late Col. HALPINE's poem at the dedication of the Gettysburg monument. Music followed the poem, and Gen. MEADE intimated that the regular services were closed. The audience, however, seemed loth to leave, and so in a few good-natured remarks he successively introduced Gens. Logan, Sheridan, Hooker, McDowell, Hawley, and Slocum.

THE CAVALRY CORPS.

This forenoon the "Cavalry Corps Association of the Army of the Potomac" held its second annual reunion in the armory of the National Lancers, one of the oldest cavalry organizations in this section. Upward of a hundred prominent cavalry officers were present, among them the newest lion of the hour, Gen. SHERIDAN, and Gens. KILPATRICK, CUSTER, PLEASONTON, SARGENT, WELLS, MOTT, MCINTOSH and CHAMBERLAIN. The meeting was more of a business than a social affair, though the reunited braves took the opportunity to revive old friendships and be joyful over their meeting again in these piping times of peace. The following resolution was passed:

> *Resolved*, That the organization now known as the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac be hereafter known as the Cavalry Corps of the Armies of the United States; and all honorably discharged soldiers of any of the United States cavalry organizations may be admitted as members under the constitution.

This action makes the cavalry corps of the United States the largest military organization in the country.

The Association next proceeded to the election of officers for the year ensuing. Gen. SHERIDAN was first elected President by acclamation and with boisterous enthusiasm. The organization was further completed by the election of the following:

Vice-Presidents—Gen. D. McM. Gregg, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Horace B. Sargent, of Massachusetts; Gen. John B. McIntosh, of New-Jersey; Gen. B. H. Grierson, of Illinois; Gen. George A. Custer, of Michigan; Gen. J. D. Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, and Gen. James H. Wilson, of Illinois.

Secretary—Major J. G. Whitehead.

Treasurer—Col. R. R. Corson, of Pennsylvania.

THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

The members of the gallant old Sixth Army Corps held their annual meeting this morning in John A. Andrew Hall. In the absence of Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, the President, and their old commander, Gen. HORATIO B. WRIGHT, the senior Vice-President, occupied the chair. The usual reports were received, and then officers were elected as follows:

President—Major-Gen. H. B. Wright.

Vice-Presidents—Gen. John Newton, (Third Division,) Gen. Thomas H. Neill, (Second Division,) Major-Gen. Shaler, (First Division.)

Corresponding Secretary—Col. David J. Miln.

Recording Secretary—Gen. Joseph E. Jackson.

Treasurer—Col. Samuel J. Truesdell.

MUNROE.

The Festivities Close With a Banquet—A Jovial and Noisy Time—Long-Winded Speeches Not Tolerated—Grand Finale.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12—Midnight.—The festivities at the Revere House, now at their height, are a fit close to the reunion of today. Over 400 Potomac officers and men are participating, and a more convivial, boisterously enthusiastic, and noisy set never assembled. The banquet hall is finely decorated, and tables elaborately ornamented. Of decorations the most conspicuous is a huge emblematic badge of the Army of the Potomac, in the centre of which is the monogram "A. P.," surrounded with flags and eagles; and of table ornaments, a miniature six-gun battery, jutting from green-banked intrenchments, and several towers and fortifications modeled from harmless sugar and confections. At the table of honor sits the new President, Gen. HOOKER, and on his immediate left, Gens. SHERIDAN, BURNSIDE, DEVENS, MCDOWELL, Collector RUSSELL and other prominent men, and on his right, Gens. MEADE, TOGAN and PLEASONTON, Commodore STEADMAN and others of note. During the dinner Gilmore's Band, stationed in the corridor, performed at odd moments many of the old war tunes, such as "Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom," "Sherman's Marching Through Georgia," "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," &c., and the ex-soldiers paused in the pleasing work of clearing tables, to lustily "join in the chorus." The speaking began at about 10 o'clock, but it did not amount to much, the crowd being in no humor to listen, and showing a disposition to tolerate but little. Marshal SHARPE, of New-York, acted as toast-master. The principal speeches were by Collector RUSSELL, Gen. MCDOWELL, EX-GOV. WOODFORD, of New-York, and Gov. TUCKER, of this State. An attempt to read a letter from Admiral PORTER in response to a toast to the navy was unsuccessful, the noise of those opposed to it and its author deadening the thin, treble voice of the reader. Though the words of speakers generally were not very attentively heard, every patriotic sentiment was caught up and loudly cheered, which clearly demonstrated that the representatives of the old army, which suffered long, but finally enjoyed the victory, are as loyal and true today as ever.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

An enemy of an Ohio Republican speaks of him as a fellow who spells his name No-Yes, and pronounces it *noise*.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has appropriated $50,000 for Prof. AGASSIZ Museum of Comparative Zoology.

"I'm waiting for the train," were the last words of a man who had been a conductor on a New-England railroad.

The Democrats of Arkansas, at the recent session of the Legislature, appointed a State Central Committee of sixteen members, and issued an address to the people.

Judge WILLIAM BROWN, who was for many years a leading member of the Bar in Central Illinois, died in Jacksonville on the 6th inst.

The prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio, are Dennison, Wade, Galloway, Caldwell, Noyes, Laurence, Walker, and Lee.

The indictment found by the Grand Jury of Orange County, N. C., against Gov. HOLDEN for perjury, was founded on his statement that he did not order the arrest of ISAIAH TURNER, Jr.

Twelve engines were burned by the fire in Wilmington, Del., on Monday morning. The Company's loss is from $100,000 to $125,000, and it is nearly, if not quite, covered by insurance.

Among the presents displayed at a wedding party in a Minnesota town, on Thursday, were three pounds of figs, five pounds of assorted candies, and six cans of oysters.

The trial of the dentist in Lockport, who improperly administered laughing-gas to a boy, has resulted in his being ordered to pay $200 damages and the costs.

The peach-growers of Delaware, at a meeting on Tuesday, appointed a committee to ask the Governor to call the Legislature together in special session for the purpose of considering the tax question.

RULLOFF figured for a time in Wayne County, some fifteen years ago, and while there painted a portrait of Hon. WILLIAM O. WOOD in a fairly creditable manner. The portrait still hangs in Mr. WOOD'S house.

The will of the late Senator JACOB M. HOWARD has been admitted to probate in Detroit, Mich. It divides his property, which is valued at about $50,000, equitably among his four children.

An Indiana man demanded of a druggist some "tinker's violin," the other day, and the druggist found, after a vast amount of questioning and cogitation, that he wanted tincture of iodine.

A Washington telegram reports that Minister THORNTON has received a dispatch from Earl GRANVILLE saying that the Treaty of Washington meets the full approval of the British Cabinet.

There seems to be a mystery about that street-car chloroforming case in St. Louis, which should be unraveled. The Police of the city deny that the chloroforming and the robbing occured in a car at all.

A Philadelphia paper hints at the blank amazement with which the timid and conservative residents of that place look upon the energy which the few new-comers among them devote to business.

A man who was arrested in Halifax and sent back to Demerara, West Indies, on the charge of murder, recently, jumped overboard on his arrival, and was immediately seized and devoured by sharks.

MARTIN WORM, the New-Orleans murderer, has been pronounced insane, and his sentence has been commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. He was to have been hanged, with two others, today.

The late election in Lafayette, Ind., turned mainly on the question of the division of the school fund, and the contest, which was a warm one, terminated in the defeat of the Catholics and a decided majority against a division of the fund.

Senator BROWNLOW, in his vigorous letter written on the 1st inst., says that he regards President GRANT as a stronger man today than he was when inaugurated, and that he has never known an Administration whose principles and policy he more heartily indorsed.

Hon. D. R. ANTHONY has purchased the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times*, and will conduct the paper in future, supporting Radical Republican principles, and seeking to make Leavenworth "the proudest city in the Missouri Valley."

State Senator L. B. JENKS, of Louisiana, has published a card in the New-Orleans papers in which he says that his "attempt at suicide" was nothing more than the result of the careless handling of fire-arms, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

Present prophecies from Delaware and Maryland are that the peach crop will reach 3,500,000 baskets—about half a million more than were gathered in 1869, which was the champion peach year. From 300,000 to 400,000 new trees have been planted this season.

Mention has been made of a catalogue of a female seminary, in one of whose classes there were five "Sadies" and three "Sallies," and not one Sarah. A young lady, who may have graduated in this class, was married the other day, and in the published announcement her Christian name is given as "Ruthie."

Mr. EDWARD N. FULLER, the founder and for many years the conductor of the Newark (N. J.) *Evening Journal*, announces that he will begin in that city on Saturday afternoon next, the publication of a new penny paper, to be called *Every Day*, and to be conducted on a strictly independent basis.

The Coroner's jury in the case of I. M. RUTH, of Lawrence, Kansas, returned a verdict that he came to his death from the effects of a narcotic poison, administered, as they had reason to believe, but not beyond a reasonable doubt, through the instrumentality of Dr. J. J. MEDLICOTT.

A large number of students in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, were injured on Tuesday morning, by the giving way of the second floor of the porch of the Institute. They were precipitated about fifteen feet, to the floor below, and one Cadet had his leg broken, and twenty others were more or less bruised.

The Philadelphia Democrats announce their intention to fight the next municipal campaign on the issue of economy in expenditures, and against a further increase of the city's debt. Oh, that all Democrats might make similar announcements, and all do so with sincerity!

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity will hold its thirty-eighth annual convention with the Sigma Chapter, Brown University, on the 7th and 8th of June. Hon. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD will preside, Rev. CHARLES H. MALCOLM deliver the oration, HENRY ARMITT BROWN read the poem, and Rev. HENRY C. GRAVES act as chaplain.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the passengers on a steamer in the bay on the evening of Tuesday, April 30, were spectators of a fine encounter between a seal and a large sturgeon, which paid no attention to the vessel but continued the combat, dashing the waters into a foam until the steamer passed. The seal secured a good hold of the fish, and raising his head above the water several times, shook the sturgeon as a terrier would a rat.

An extra session of the Virginia Legislature is suggested, but not yet determined upon, the object being to change some of the provisions of the funding bill. The Richmond *Whig* says that the provision most objected to is that which authorizes the coupons to be received in payment of public dues. This will, it says, necessitate the increase of taxes to at least seventy or eighty cents in the hundred dollars, as the interest (about $2,000,000) must be raised before any money can be had for the current expenses of the Government.

The Hartford *Times* notes that, prompt to their time, the Baltimore orioles appeared on the 9th inst., at sunrise in that section of country, their flame-colored flight being then first seen among the bloom-laden fruit-trees, and their clear, mellow, and sonorous whistle then resounding for the first time in the suburbs of the city. And it says that for the last twenty years, as careful observation has noted, these birds have made their first appearance in that part of Connecticut, almost every year, on the 9th of May. Sometimes, when a cold north-east storm prevented, their arrival has been a day or two later; once or twice, two days earlier; but fifteen times out of twenty it has been on that day.

It has just been discovered that a man living in Pittsburg, Penn., has kept his little boy, now six years old, a close prisoner in a little shed behind his shop for nearly two years past. He said he shut him up because he "didn't want him to annoy the people upstairs."

The San Antonio *Express* complains of official stupidity in the blind eagerness for grasping taxes in Texas, and illustrates it by this little story: "On the 24th of April a gentleman from New-York here in San Antonio, on business, authorized a citizen to buy wool for him. A small lot of wool arriving in town for sale was purchased directly from the producer, and unloaded from his wagons into a mercantile house for storage until transportation was secured to Indianola and New-York. On the 26th, this gentleman from New-York was waited upon at the hotel, by a policeman and taken, in arrest, before the Recorder, where bail was required for his appearance the following morning, on the charge of violating a city ordinance; failing to give bail, he must go to jail."

Two compositors in Philadelphia competed for the prizes offered to the printers of the United States and Canada, in a trial of skill of one hour's duration, the trial taking place simultaneously at all points. The type chosen was nonpareil, and the measure twenty-seven ems. The contest between these two resulted in favor of Mr. GEORGE ARENSBERG, he setting up 1,822 ems in the given time, against Mr. R. A. MCLEAN'S 1,657. The former emptied his first stick in 21 minutes 10 seconds, and his second in 49 minutes 46 seconds, while the latter accomplished the same results in 22 minutes 30 seconds, and 42 minutes and 50 seconds. The award of prizes will be made by a committee of the International Typographical Union at its nineteenth annual session, which will be held in Baltimore in June next.

In his charge to the Grand Jury upon opening the United States District Court in Provo, Utah, on the 2d inst., Judge STRICKLAND said that the President wished them to be protected in their duties and rights as jurors, whether they were Mormons or not, and he added: "We have no prejudice against Mormons, and this feeling is dying out among the masses of the people of the United States and is only held to by a few crazy persons; sensible men feel that Mormonism has rights as much as other isms. I am glad to see this. There is no reason why one denomination should be held to account and others not. We desire to give every man his rights and protection, and to punish the unruly only. We desire to make our Courts respected on their merits."

Ex-Gov. HENRY A. WISE has published a long and eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Ex-Senator JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, in which he says: "It was not in the course of nature, or in the reason of things, that he could remain with us longer. The disasters to the Confederacy and the South, the wounds to his pride, the aching agony of seeing all his hopes of liberty and self-government and State rights blasted, and the desecration of sacred things, and the devastation and demoralization he witnessed on coming home, were too much tension on the nerves of an aged man of delicate sensibilities and proud sense of honor. After toiling for a settlement near his father's old home at Claremont, near Alexandria, and fixing for a quiet retirement, his system collapsed, and he fell under paralysis. His last moments were without pain, and he died as he lived, composed and firm."

In a special message to the Mississippi Legislature, Gov. ALCORN again calls attention to the necessity for greater facilities for educating the youth, white and black. He recommends that $50,000 be appropriated to enlarge the Oxford University for the whites, and that an equal amount be used to establish a "high school" for the colored boys, with the expectation of making this ultimately a University. He alludes to the expediency of having, for the present, separate schools for the races, and says: "No legal barriers being erected unnecessarily in either case, we may allow distinctions of race to run their course in their character of social sentiments; and thus permit an honorable rivalry in intellectual acquirements to grow up among the two sets of our population with free play for its operation in moderating all those forces of repulsion which may be held to originate in prejudice rather than in fact."

BRODERICK'S ESTATE.

More Heirs-at-Law—A Petition to Set Aside the Will and Remove the Executors.

From the San Francisco Alta, May 3.

A petition has been filed in the Probate Court by two heirs-at-law of the late DAVID C. BRODERICK, to have the proceedings, under the will heretofore filed and admitted to probate, set aside, and the executors removed. The petitioners are ANN WILSON and ELLEN LYNCH, two of his next of kin, and heirs-at-law. The petition sets forth that they are the daughters of CATHERINE BRODERICK, the only sister of DAVID C. BRODERICK'S father; that ELLEN is the daughter of CATHERINE by intermarriage with BRYAN BYRNE, of the County of Roscommon, Ireland; that at the time of DAVID C. BRODERICK'S death, she was married, residing at Sydney, New South Wales, where she continually resided up to about ten months ago, when she became a resident of this city. ANN WILSON is the daughter of said CATHERINE by her intermarriage, after the death of BRYAN BYRNE, with one BRODERICK, of Ireland. That at the death of DAVID C. BRODERICK she was married and resided in Queensland, Australia. Her husband died since, and she is now a widow, and still resides in Queensland. The petition states that on account of the humble position of the petitioners, their removal from the great centres of civilization, population and information, they were unable to obtain any information of the death of DAVID C. BRODERICK, and the proceedings had in the Probate Court as to his estate until by accident, through a clergyman, Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, who, in the City of Sydney, communicated some intelligence to a barrister, one JAMES GREEN, who communicated the same to the said ELLEN, one of the petitioners, eight years after the filing of the petition by JOHN A. MCGLYNN; and in May, 1869, information was communicated for the first time to the petitioner ANN, and her husband GEORGE, and the information was then communicated by Barrister GREEN.

The petitioners pray that the probate of the false document or paper purporting to be the will of DAVID C. BRODERICK, and the order and judgment of the Court admitting the same to probate, made the 8th day of October, 1860, and the letters testamentary issued to JOHN A. MCGLYNN and ANDREW J. BUTLER, and all orders made subsequent thereto, and all proceedings, be revoked, canceled and set aside as null and void; that the petitioners, ANN WILSON and ELLEN LYNCH, or both, or some other suitable person or persons, be appointed administrators of DAVID C. BRODERICK and of the estate of which he died seized and possessed, and for such other and further relief as may be agreeable to equity and justice.

The petitioners assert that the will presented to the Probate Court, made by D. C. BRODERICK, was not genuine, but that it was a forgery, and not signed and published by him. That it was forged and fabricated about the last day of December, 1859, after the death of DAVID C. BRODERICK, for the purpose of defrauding his legal heirs. That the body of the will was written by one ALFRED C. PHILLIPS, immediately above and preceding the name of DAVID C. BRODERICK, which had been written on a blank sheet of paper by one MOSES E. FLANNAGAN, without any authority from DAVID C. BRODERICK.

Mysterious Appearance in Canandaigua.

From the Canandaigua Messenger, May 10.

A gentleman and his wife, residing in a quiet locality in our town, having no one else besides themselves in their cottage, have for weeks past been the recipients of a strange, mysterious visitation. The first intimation of the presence of this thing, whatever it may be, was about a month since, while seated in their parlor reading, they became conscious of a sensation similar to that felt when a current of cold air sweeps through a room, which was followed by the appearance of a misty figure, perfectly transparent yet clearly perceptible, having something of the likeness of a woman, clothed in long, loose garments. No distinct features were observable, and no accurate description could be written. This figure, apparition, ghost, or whatever you may choose to call it, glided about the apartment, passing between the occupants and between them and the fire several times, and disappeared with the same rush of chilliness with which it appeared. Since that time it has become a regular visitor to the house, and is sometimes accompanied with a low, unearthly sound, like the unreal echo of a dead melody. Several persons other than those in whose house it appears have witnessed this strange phenomenon, and all are unable to account for it on any rational grounds. One of the gentlemen who witnessed the strange affair one evening last week relates that when he returned home that night he was accompanied by something; what it was he cannot tell; although invisible, it was tangible. The footsteps were plainly heard, sometimes by the side, and sometimes in front of him, and they only left him when he reached the door of his house.

CABLE TELEGRAPHING.

Mr. Simonton's Accusations Against the Cable Management.

OFFICE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD meets our grave accusations of unfairness and duplicity in cable management by causing publication of the following:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.

Hon. Wm. Orton, President, and Cyrus W. Field:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave respectfully to suggest that if the Cable Companies would, in the present condition of affairs, give precedence to our three London dispatches daily giving opening, progress and closing of European markets, the result would be a great accommodation to the public. At the same time, it would assist materially in accomplishing the object in view in doubling the rates—that is, the reduction of business over the cable. An answer is solicited by,

Very respectfully,
J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

Mr. ORTON—*Dear Sir:* Will you please refer the inclosed to Mr. FIELD?

Very truly,
J. W. SIMONTON,
General Agent.

Mr. FIELD is quite welcome to any advantage which he can find in publishing the above. The public will see that it contains only a suggestion, made openly, officially and without any attempt at concealment, as to something which would have been a great accommodation to the entire mercantile community. At that time the two Anglo-American cables had suddenly ceased working, and the remaining (French) cable was temporarily in such condition that but a small amount of business could be transmitted over it. As a consequence it became so badly blocked that messages frequently were not delivered until two or three days after date. In this block were included our messages giving quotations of European markets, which all the commercial world, as well as Mr. FIELD, knows we distribute, instantly on receipt, to every commercial centre in the land.

It was felt that the temptation to unscrupulous speculators offered by this state of affairs was too great for the public interest. If they could procure, (as we feared,) the holding back of the general reports, and the prompt transmission of their own private advices, millions of dollars might be made by a few parties out of the many who would be victimized by such rascality. Hence my inquiry as to whether, in this exceptional case, the cable authorities would not feel justified in bringing forward promptly the few words which would place the whole country in possession of the quotations constituting a basis of commercial transactions. As both Mr. ORTON and Mr. FIELD could have known the hour and minute of our receipt of these messages, they could have had the means of detecting the fact, had they not been instantly diffused everywhere—not for the benefit of the Press, but for the information and protection of the commercial public.

My suggestion, thus openly and frankly preferred, on good grounds, was met by Mr. FIELD'S statement in writing that "all messages must, by law and agreement between the companies, be forwarded in the exact order in which they are received."

What is the result? In the face of this positive declaration by Mr. FIELD as to the duty of himself and his associate cable managers, at least one commercial dispatch was withheld, for what reason Messrs. WEAVER and FIELD best know, and a message to a private party *was put seventeen hours ahead of it*. So much is proved; so much is admitted. This violation of the law and of commercial honor was committed deliberately and with a purpose; and the cable managers refuse to give us their formal statement as to what such purpose was.

I submit that those who counseled us to take measures with a view to preventing such practices did not overestimate the danger. If such a violation of law and duty is to pass unrebuked, there is danger that the cable, under present management, will become the mere instrument of a few speculators, who will reap the profit through illegal and dishonest preference, while the business and the money of the great body of its patrons will be accepted as a means of maintaining the line. We have never taken exception to the declaration that all messages must be sent in the order of reception; but we complain that while presenting that just law as one the letter of which could not be infracted, even when the public interest would be subserved thereby, the cable authorities themselves set it at naught, to the advantage of some patrons and disadvantage of others—that they do it surreptitiously, and that when we seek to ascertain the facts, they interpose every possible obstacle to their disclosure, and try to wear us out by vexatious delays under idle pretexts. Very respectfully,

J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

THE COAL QUESTION.

A Favorable Outlook—Some Interesting Facts and Figures.

From all appearances, the coal difficulties that have troubled the country for months past are rapidly approaching a favorable termination. From private advices received here, in addition to what has been published, it is evident that the strike is nearly exhausted, and the great majority of the miners and laborers are resolved to recommence work. All the capitalists are getting things in order to recommence operations. Should the strike formally end next week, some days will be required to even make a beginning. Hundreds of locomotives and stationary engines, that have become rusty from months of disuse, will have to be oiled, cleansed and repaired. Thousands of cars will have to be overhauled. All the machinery at the shafts will need regeneration or alteration. New and undisciplined men will be taken as laborers, miners and railroad hands. From their carelessness and lack of training, accidents, with suffering and loss of life, is likely to result. The task is herculean, and the capital to be used again is enormous.

The following figures, never before published, will indicate in some measure the extent of the money loss of the operatives during the recent protracted season of idleness, during which time they have not only expended whatever savings they may have laid up, but also run deeply in debt. Allowing that 30,000 miners and 70,000 others, including iron-workers and railroad employes have thus been idle, we have a total of 100,000. These earning not less than $3 per day each, would have received a daily total of $300,000; and allowing twenty-five working days to the month, gives a monthly total of $7,500,000. From December 1 to May 1, five months, gives a grand total loss of $37,500,000. This calculation can bear but an insignificant comparison to the immense losses to the railroad corporations and other interests in the country at large.

The forecast opinion as to an early resumption of mining operations has already had a perceptible effect in lessening the prices of coal. The New-Jersey Central Railroad, for the past week, has brought in 3,500 tons per day, mostly in small consignments, for private parties.

The market for Cumberland coal has vastly increased, and many manufacturers and others will probably continue to use it for steam generating purposes. The stock of coal in the retail yards in this City is very small, but quite ample to meet the demand for weeks in the future. People seem to have a good supply, for there is very little purchased.

One curious effect of the famine was to compel the great corporations—such as the Delaware and Lackawanna Company—to "carry coals to Newcastle." They were obliged to purchase coal here at a high price, and freight it at great cost back to their colliery engines in Pennsylvania.

The Diamond Smuggling Case.

The case of H. C. JUSTICE, charged with an attempt to defraud the United States Government by smuggling diamonds, was again before United States Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday. Col. WHITELY stated that JUSTICE told him that any amount of money could be made through his information. Col. WHITELY declined the proposal, as he had all necessary information from his own detectives since December last, and alleges that his only object in presenting a claim for the moieties, is that his own men shall not be ousted of their claims for the moieties now in the hands of Hon. NOAH DAVIS, United States District-Attorney.

The McBride Will Case.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the day was taken up with a further hearing in the matter of the contested will of MATTHEW MCBRIDE, deceased, and a large number of witnesses, introduced by the proponents of the will in rebuttal of previous testimony adduced, were examined. All testified that the testator, in their opinion, was of sound mind and capable of executing the paper in dispute. The case was adjourned until today.

POLITICAL.

The Next Governor of New-Jersey.

The politicians of both parties in New-Jersey are already agitating the subject of the selection of the next Governor of New-Jersey, to succeed Hon. THEO. F. RANDOLPH, the present Democratic Executive, whose term expires with the present year. The Republicans, who in the election last Fall had a majority of about 3,500 in the State, expect to retain that vote, and, of course, elect their candidate, while the Democracy, in view of the closeness of the vote, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 160,000, have hopes, with a popular candidate, of overcoming the Republican majority. Of the gentlemen named on that side, Messrs. CORTLANDT PARKER, of Newark, and ANDREW K. HAY, of Camden, have declined to have their names used. Senator BETTLE, of Camden, the President of the last State Senate, has many friends, especially in West Jersey, (having received over 600 majority in his own county alone, in 1869,) although in his five years of public service he has incurred the opposition of some in his own party ranks, especially in the railroad contests of last Winter. Ex-Gov. OLDEN, of Princeton, who was the Executive from 1860 to 1863, and is at present Judge of the Court of Errors, is also prominently named, but has the disadvantage of advancing age, being over seventy years, and is also in failing health. Ex-United States Senator CATTELL has also some supporters, but as his health, although much improved, caused his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest, it is doubtful if he would accept the labor of the campaign. Among others named are Gen. KILPATRICK, who recently returned from Chili, who was a formidable competitor for the nomination in 1865 when Gov. WARD was chosen; Senator TORREY, of Ocean, the leader of the Senate at its last session, and the foremost friend of popular education; JOHN DAVIDSON, a prominent lawyer of Elizabeth, who ran for Congress in the Third District in 1866 and made extensive gains in that Democratic stronghold; CORNELIUS WALSH, of Bergen, late of Newark, who was a foremost candidate for the United States Senate last Winter; Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of Monmouth, the predecessor of Gov. OLDEN; Congressman JOHN HILL, of Morris County, Judge RYERSON, of Sussex, DUDLEY S. GREGORY and JONATHAN DIXON, of Jersey City; MAHLON HUTCHINSON, of Burlington County, WM. W. PHELPS, of Bergen, and Gen. HOXSEY, of Paterson.

On the Democratic side among the leading candidates are Gen. CHARLES HAIGHT, of Monmouth County, formerly Speaker of the State Assembly, and for the past two terms member of Congress from the Second District; Ex-Gov. JOEL PARKER, also of Monmouth County, the Executive from 1863 to 1866; NEHEMIAH PERRY, a retired merchant of Newark, who served two terms in Congress during the war; LEON ABBETT, of Jersey City, Ex-Speaker of the State Assembly; Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, of Newark, who was defeated by Gov. WARD in 1865; Congressman JOHN T. BIRD, of Hunterdon, the present member from the Third District; ROBERT HAMILTON, of Sussex; JOHN MCKEON, of Camden.

The Republican State Convention will probably be held in August. Friends of the prominent candidates, last week, held sessions for conference at the Astor House, and it is stated there fixed up a neat little "slate." They held their session in a parlor on the second story of the building. Imagine their astonishment and dismay, upon quitting the apartment, at beholding the friends of a rival candidate, who had also been fixing their slate, emerge from another parlor on the other side of the corridor.

The contest promises to be one of interest, especially in view of the greater struggle for the Presidency of 1872, and the vote of New-Jersey next Fall will be regarded as indicative of its position in the more important national contest the next year. The Republicans, although confident of success, are already organizing for the campaign, while the Democracy are also not idle. In an address by Gen. RUNYON to the Newark Democracy this week, he attributed their defeat heretofore to want of organization, and to corruption by the use of money in the elections, which the new Bribery law of New-Jersey will do much to restrain if not prevent hereafter.

New-Jersey's New Free School Law.

The new Free School law of New-Jersey, providing for a State tax of two mills on a dollar upon the ratables of the State for the support of public schools, has been sent to the various counties of the State, and at the meetings of the County Freeholders this week this amount was ordered to be assessed for the current year. This will realize over $1,000,000, which is to be distributed to the various townships pro rata according to the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years. The State Superintendent of Schools has issued a circular of instructions in reference to this tax, and has also published a letter from Mr. B. G. NORTHROP, the Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, stating that the provisions of the new law are wise and liberal. It will place New-Jersey, he says, in the very front rank among the States in regard to schools, and make the school year (nine months) longer than that of any New-England State, and with one doubtful exception the longest of any State in the Union, and yet none too long. Mr. NORTHROP says:

"When I predicted, in my lecture on free schools, at Trenton, in the Summer of 1869, that New-Jersey would in two years organize free schools, I did not dare to hope that your State would so soon outstrip the other States in the liberality of your provisions for free education. Your new law will greatly enhance public interest in popular instruction, and elevate and dignify your schools in the esteem of both parents and pupils. It is fortunate that you do not mix up politics with education, and that this new law passed the House unanimously, and in the Senate received but three negative votes. The odious Rate bill is now buried beyond the hope of resurrection. It is a proud fact that today not a vestige of that exploded Rate-bill system remains on the statute-book of any State in the Union. Truly, the free-school plan is the American system.

In our last Legislature, a Representative from Sleepy Hollow made most desperate efforts to repeal our Free School law. He not only failed, but both parties have since placed free schools as a prominent plan in the platform adopted at their annual conventions. One of the most sagacious leaders of the Democratic Party lately said: 'No party and no politician can live or deserve to live before the people of Connecticut who opposes free schools.' Our Rip Van Winkle is likely to be left alone in his glorification of 'the Rate-bill, the old red schoolhouse and DABOLL'S Arithmetic.'

Our Free School law has greatly increased the attendance, the advance in two years being more than 10,000 above the advance in enumeration. I predict a new era for the schools of New-Jersey."

The people of New-Jersey may well be proud of their new law, when it so far surpasses New-England, which has heretofore been regarded as the leader of the free education system.

Libel Suit Against C. A. Dana—Damages Laid at $10,000.

On the 25th of April last, an article appeared in the *Sun* charging the French Consul at this port, Mr. PLACE, with defrauding the French Government, and also charging Mr. HECTOR CHAUVITEAU with being an accomplice with Mr. PLACE in the alleged frauds. Mr. CHAUVITEAU has engaged the services of Mr. JEROME BUCK, attorney, of No. 3 Broad-street, for the purpose of taking legal steps to vindicate his character, and to punish his accuser. Mr. BUCK has taken out a summons and plaint in the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. DANA for $10,000 damages, and the papers were duly served on Mr. DANA yesterday. The first paper requires a copy of Mr. DANA'S answer to the complaint to be filed within twenty days. The following is a copy of the complaint itself:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HECTOR CHAUVITEAU, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. DANA, defendant.—The plaintiff complains of the defendant, and respectfully shows the Court:

1. That up to the time of publication hereinafter mentioned plaintiff was a commission merchant of good name and credit, as well as of good family connections in the City of New-York.

2. That at the time hereinafter mentioned the defendant was the editor of the *Sun*, a newspaper published at the City of New-York.

3. That on the 25th day of April, 1871, the defendant maliciously composed, and wrote and caused to be printed and published in the *Sun* newspaper aforesaid concerning this plaintiff, and with intent to injure him in his good name and credit, a certain article containing false, injurious and defamatory matter concerning this plaintiff; among other things, that this plaintiff "found himself high and dry in the streets of this City, with debts at hotels, and wherever else he could find credit, to the tune of about $14,000;" and further, that "this man, by name HECTOR CHAUVITEAU, (meaning plaintiff,) was a supple and only too willing tool" of another person, and further, that the plaintiff, by such other person, had been "installed in an office in Broadway, and that then and afterward, by this Mr. CHAUVITEAU, the ring was formed," meaning thereby that a combination of persons, formed with the corrupt, venal, and fraudulent purpose of defrauding others, to wit, the French Government, was brought about and consummated by plaintiff; and further, that thereafter merchandise, to wit, arms "were repeatedly offered (to Mr. PLACE and) to Mr. CHAUVITEAU at fair market rates." These lots, "when offered, were invariably refused, but subsequently purchased by one or the other member of the Ring, and sold to their accomplices (meaning the plaintiff and another person) at rates ranging from 50 to 200 per cent. above the price originally paid." (meaning thereby that such per cent. of profit was corruptly and fraudulently shared and divided between plaintiff and others; and further, at the same time and place aforesaid the said defendant, by dishonorable and indirect assertion, published that the said PLACE above mentioned had, in the transactions published and alleged by defendant to have taken place as aforesaid "condescended for the purpose of illicit gains to associate himself with and become the partner of a person like CHAUVITEAU," meaning that he the said PLACE, had so associated and become a partner with plaintiff for a wrongful and fraudulent purpose, and that such association and partnership was for the purpose of securing, and did secure, a supple and only too willing tool (in the words of the defendant) in carrying out dishonest designs.

4. That by means of said publication the plaintiff was injured in his reputation, and in his good name and credit as a commission merchant, and in his business as such, to his damage $10,000.

Wherefore, plaintiff demands payment against said defendant for the sum of $10,000, or for such other relief as to the Court shall seem just, besides the costs of this action.

JEROME BUCK,
Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 3 Broad-street, New-York.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Second Day's Session of the National Woman Suffrage Convention—Addresses by Mrs. Beecher Hooker, Mr. Heywood, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Stanton, Victoria Woodhull and Others—Election of a National Woman's Parliament.

The second day's session of the National Woman Suffrage Convention was held yesterday at Apollo Hall. The attendance was quite as numerous as on the previous day. Mrs. I. BEECHER HOOKER presided. Mrs. SUE L. SMITH, of Richmond, Va., made a short address, pointing out that before woman can be free she must establish her pecuniary independence of man by pursuing some remunerative employment.

Mrs. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER read the declaration of rights adopted by the Committee at Washington, in which it was stated that by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments it was manifest that woman had a Constitutional right to vote. They pledged themselves to exercise the franchise, and to make the personal purity and integrity of the candidate the supreme test. Mrs. HOOKER called upon the ladies present to sign the declaration, and to contribute $1 each to the fund.

Mr. HEYWOOD, of Princeton, Mass., next addressed the meeting. He said that the law of progress was the great prominent fact, not alone in this age, but in all ages; that the individual was the primary fact of the pronoun "I" which they called society. The Government was ruling the country without the consent of the majority of the people. The Constitution says that no one can be tried without a jury of his peers; yet women were arrested, tried and executed by men. What right, he said, had one class to decide the social status of another? Women had all the requisites which admit men to the realm of sense, and by what right were they excluded from the franchise? The argument was entirely on the side of woman in this case, and there was nothing but prejudice against her. The Press treated the question unfairly. Fault was found with Mrs. STANTON for opposing the Fifteenth Amendment, but she did not love the negro less than HORACE GREELEY or WENDELL PHILLIPS; but she wanted to give the franchise to the woman negro as well as to the man, while those gentlemen limited the enfranchisement to the male negro.

Mrs. HOWLAND, of Hamilton, N. J., asked why should they discuss the question whether woman was a citizen when the law recognized that right of woman, and compelled her to swear that she was one when taking out legal papers. She asked them to assert their right by appearing at the polls and offering their ballots. In New-Jersey, recently, she and fourteen other women offered their ballots, which the Judge of Election refused. He deposited their ballots in a hat. [Laughter.] Yes, a man's hat. [More laughter.] If the owner of that hat does not become famous, the hat will, as she has taken proceedings against the Judge to bring the case before the Superior Courts, [cheers,] which were not such fossil institutions as to give a verdict against them.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON next made a speech, in the course of which she said: As soon as we shall form our great political party, you will begin to think that we are in downright earnest. We will not pay taxes to a Government which does not represent us. We will certainly organize next Winter. The mothers of the country are practically slaves under the foreign riff-raff who arrive here. We do not intend to endure it any longer. All the frivolous objections to our demands come from the male brain. I am sorry for it; although I am the mother of five sons. I have been told that it would be demoralizing to come to the polls, mixing ourselves with men. Is it degrading to hold that great sceptre of power and royalty? Is it degrading to drop the ballot in the box, to express our opinion on the great political questions of the day? Oh, no, but it is said it is degrading for women to mingle with men. Why, don't we meet them everywhere, in the railways, in the steamboats, in this very room? Why, I have to sit down to breakfast every day with six men. [Laughter.] How demoralized I must be. [Laughter.] I have never met purer or more refined women than those I have met in the woman's right movement. [Cheers.] The editor who sharpens his pen and points it with ridicule at this platform is unworthy to be the son of a woman. [Great cheering.] There are 10,000 women in this country to whom no crowned head in Europe can compare. [Cheers.] It would be a great means of education to let the mighty multitude come from the cellars and garretts and mingle with their class at the polls. It would be a grand thing for us all to stand once a year to see this mighty pageant of want and misery, and learn whether we have all the rights we want. We have grown strong enough to stand by every type and shade of womanhood. [Cheers.] Let them come from the cellars and garrets and tell us their wrongs and woes, and we shall endeavor to regenerate them. [Cheers.] No matter how we may be bombarded, we will say today, "Let there be light." [Cheers.]

Mrs. Dr. SOMERBY never felt that the cause of liberty was so near as it was this morning.

Mrs. VICTORIA WOODHULL read a draft of a proposed constitution for the "Cosmopolitan political party." It embraced a representation of the minority, complete reform in Government offices, limitation of the Presidency to one term, with a life pension and a seat in the Senate; a reform in the civil service to secure efficient officers; a reform in commercial and navigation laws; reform in the relations of the employer and employed; reform in the power to levy taxes; doing away with the penalty of death and transforming the prisons into workshops and giving the prisoners' families a portion of the earnings; and, lastly, there was to be a grand international tribunal to settle all disputed questions.

Miss MIDDLEBROOK read "a constitutional argument" on the right of woman to the franchise.

Miss JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING, of Washington, addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions proposed yesterday.

A Mr. WOLF asked permission to offer a resolution to appoint a committee to draft a platform of principles, and to authorize the President to call a national convention to nominate national candidates. He asked Miss ANTHONY if she was ready to put the question.

Miss ANTHONY—Of course I am.

Mr. WOLF—Bully for you. [Great laughter.]

Miss ANTHONY read the following names of ladies who are to form the National Woman's Suffrage Convention of the United States.

ELIZABETH C. STANTON, of New-York, President; Mrs. M. J. Gage, New-York; Victoria C. Woodhull, New-York; Susan B. Anthony, New-York; Lucretia Mott, Pennsylvania; Sarah Pugh, Pennsylvania; Miss Anna Bodoker, Virginia; Mrs. Judge Underwood, Virginia; Mrs. Dr. Little, Ohio; Mrs. Julia Carpenter, Ohio; Mrs. Robert Dale Owen, Indiana; Mrs. Jane G. Jones, Illinois; Nannette B. Gardner, Michigan; Mrs. C. A. F. Stebbins, Michigan; Lillie Peckham, Wisconsin; Sarah B. Stearns, Minnesota; Mrs. Annie Savery, Iowa; Mrs. Job Butler, Nebraska; Mrs. C. J. H. Nicholls, Kansas; Mrs. M. J. Arnold, Wyoming; Mrs. Charlotte J. Godbe, Utah; Mrs. Job Ashley, Montana; Mrs. Mary Spalding, Georgia; Mrs. Francis Pittsburg, South Carolina; Mrs. Victor Banninger, North Carolina; Mrs. E. C. Sargeant, California; Mrs. Arnell, Tennessee.

A resolution in regard to the national centennial birthday was adopted, declaring that "as the true Republic proclaimed by the fathers cannot be realized until the rights of all citizens are secured, the only measure before the nation commensurate in importance with the magnitude of the event we are about to celebrate is the enfranchisement of the 20,000,000 women of the nation, a step of progress worthy to crown the nineteenth century."

The evening session was well attended. Mrs. VICTORIA WOODHULL made a long address. Women were, she said, subject to every species of tyranny, to which they were expected to submit in order that the Government may be maintained. They had to submit to every species of taxation; they had to submit to the payment of extravagant railway fares in order to maintain a company who control the State Legislature and even the State Judiciary. To be compelled to submit to them was bad enough; but to be compelled to submit to them, and not to be allowed to cast their votes against them was absolute tyranny. The speaker entered into a lengthened argument on the legal construction of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. High authority, she said, had declared that these amendments did not confer the right to vote on any one. They declared positively, and not negatively, that all persons are citizens, and as woman was clearly a person, it was evident she was a citizen, and being a citizen she was entitled to vote.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY next addressed the meeting, after which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn to meet again, at the call of the National Convention in Washington, on Wednesday and Thursday of the second week in January—that in case Congress refuses to pass a declaratory act, they may proceed to organize a new political party based on the declaration of the Fathers of '76—that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all the men and women of these United States in the effort to establish a true Republican form of Government.

The Convention then adjourned.

American Christian Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews.

The American Christian Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews in the City of New-York and elsewhere, held their first anniversary, yesterday afternoon, in the Cooper Institute, Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN in the chair. The Secretary read the annual report, which set forth that there is an auxiliary branch of the Society in Somerset, Iowa; 80 voluntary agents assisting in the good work; 65,000 Israelites in New-York, and a quarter of a million in the States; that 2,000 were visited during the year, and the troubles attending the missionary life; 114,000 pages of tracts, 7 Hebrew Bibles, and 16 German, 18 German Testaments, and 35 English Bibles, were distributed; that the receipts from all sources were $2,140 32, and the disbursements, (including $1,500 for missionary,) $2,004 08, leaving a credit balance of $136 24. An appeal to all Christian societies for their co-operation was embodied with the report, and with it ordered to be published in pamphlet form. Alterations of little consequence in the articles of the Constitution, formed the next business, and the re-election of the three members of the Board of Managers whose term of office has expired. It was announced that six new life-members were added to the list during the year, after which prayer was said and the meeting closed.

LOOKUP EVANS AGAIN.

His Trial Begun in the Court of General Sessions—Judge Bedford Presses the Case Forward.

The case of the notorious THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, indicted for the hideous crime of abortion, was yesterday proceeded with, before City Judge BEDFORD, at the Court of General Sessions. Ex-Judge STUART, the leading counsel for the accused, being absent on account of sickness, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, his associate, arose and said that the trial had been hastened as much as possible, but it would be unfair to proceed in the absence of his colleague, who had been retained at great expense, and he respectfully moved for an adjournment until Mr. STUART was able to be present.

Judge BEDFORD replied, that the counsel present were amply competent to conduct the defense, and considering that the complainant had been confined in the House of Detention during the past four months, and also that the District-Attorney had at great inconvenience arranged for the prosecution of the case, it was desirable and it was ordered that the trial at once proceed.

The prisoner was then placed at the bar. His personal appearance was more pitiable than repulsive. He is a tall, thin, sorrowful-appearing personage, with a sallow complexion, consumptive face, and small, glittering black eyes, which restlessly wandered from his counsel to the Judge. A high, square forehead and narrow skull, covered with black hair, completes his *personnel*. He bore the severe scrutiny that he was subjected to by the audience with evident uneasiness, and seemed to watch the proceedings with the most intense eagerness and anxiety.

After considerable difficulty a jury was obtained.

The indictment was for manslaughter in the first degree. District-Attorney SULLIVAN recapitulated the facts of the case to the jury. He said that the enormity of the crime was almost beyond the power of language to describe. The complainant had been kept in the House of Detention to insure her appearance, and secure a conviction of the prisoner. She was a boarder in the establishment of the defendant, at No. 94 Chatham-street, last August. An advertisement in one of the City newspapers, offering certain relief to women in the delicate condition she was at that time, attracted her attention, and induced her to visit the accused. The details of her description of the operations that he performed, and the death of her twin children subsequently, are of a revolting character, and totally unfit for publication.

The case will be continued on Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 12.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of John F. Gallagher; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 12.

By Judge McCunn.

Joseph R. Stuyvesant *vs.* Christian Tassel et al.; order granted.

Ann O'Reily *vs.* John Reed; order granted.

The Bank of New-York *vs.* Henry A. Richard et al.; motion granted on payment of costs, and $10 costs of this motion.

Richard Gorman *vs.* James B. Colgate; order of reference.

Henrietta Yates Cohen *vs.* The Mutual Life Insurance Company; order granted.

Christopher Marx *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; motion denied.

By Judge Spencer.

Mary J. Tucker et al. *vs.* John Meeks et al.; ten days to defendants to execute a new undertaking.

James M. Sweeny *vs.* James B. Colgate; amended order with Clerk.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

Before Chief Commissioner Lott and a full Bench.

REDUCING DAMAGES.

Thomas Murray vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Thos. Murray, driving a wagon for a man of the name of McKnight, with beer in it, came to the Hudson River Railroad Ferry at Albany. He, on the trial, said that besides other business he had to go to the depot across the river to see if there were any empty barrels for his employer. When he came to the ferry-bridge he says he stopped, but the pilot beckoned him to come on, and the deck-hands told him to come on and hurry up. He started down the steep bridge, but just before he got to the boat the apron was raised and the boat started. The bridge was steep, and he and the horse and wagon went overboard. His hand was so injured as to require amputation. Whether he could possibly have stopped was one of the questions before the jury. The jury gave him a verdict of $8,000. The General Term of the Court reduced this to $6,000, but the defendants appeal from that.

On their appeal they argue that the ferry was not authorized to carry anything but railroad passengers or freight; the plaintiff had no right on board the boat and the defendant no duty toward him; that the pretense of business at the depot was not made out, and that he was a trespasser in coming to the ferry; that whether the men told him to come on or not, to attempt to come on under the circumstances, was negligence which contributed to the injury, and relieved the defendants of responsibility.

That in any case the damages were excessive. The Judges of the General Term all agreed that the verdict should be set aside for excessive damages, and the plaintiff assented to a reduction. If the plaintiff was entitled to recover at all, a jury should, upon the evidence, assess the amount. The Supreme Court, upon the printed evidence, undertook to fix the amount, and to grant a new trial unless the plaintiff agreed to it. There is authority for such a proceeding, but the practice has been rarely adopted, and the power and propriety is largely disputed both at the Bar and on the Bench. If the Supreme Court could alter the amount, this Court may do the same. The reasons given by the Court below would reduce it to $4,000, while the judgment leaves it at $6,000. It is submitted that the practice cannot be approved.

For the plaintiff it is contended that the questions of negligence were proper questions for the jury and the jury only, and that the evidence sustains the verdict—that the plaintiff had business at the depot, at any rate was not a trespasser, being invited on, and that the ferry was in the habit of carrying persons and wagons for him; that the General Term had no right to reduce the damages, but plaintiff assented to it to avoid further litigation; as defendant had not acquiesced, the original verdict of $8,000 should be restored. Decision reserved.

John H. Reynolds for appellants; Amasa J. Parker for respondents.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 12.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

THE ALLEGED CONTEMPTUOUS JUROR—THE CHARGE DISMISSED AS GROUNDLESS—LIFE IN THE JURY-ROOM.

In re Samuel H. Cornell.—This matter, already noticed in the TIMES, has now been concluded by a dismissal of the charge. It will be remembered that Mr. CORNELL was one of the eleven jurors who sat in the case of Willis *vs.* Weaver, the twelfth juror having been excused on account of illness. The jury returned a sealed verdict, but on being polled the following morning, Mr. Cornell withdrew his assent to the verdict, alleging that he had been coerced and browbeaten into signing the verdict by the other ten jurors. This conduct was regarded by the Court as contemptuous, and proceedings were instituted to punish Mr. Cornell for his alleged contempt. Affidavits of some of the other jurors were presented to the Judge denying that any coercion had been used toward Mr. Cornell, and stating that one Willis, a friend of the defendant, had been looking for and inquiring as to the residence of him (Cornell). In reply to this the following affidavits were filed by Mr. Cornell:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

Washington I. Snyder, of No. 126 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that he was one of the jury in the case of "Willis *vs.* Weaver," and knew Samuel H. Cornell, also a juror on said trial; that the jury stood for about two hours nine for plaintiff and two for defendant; that some of the jury were insulting to said Cornell, and the foreman stated to said Cornell that it was his (Cornell's) own stubborn will, or that he had been compensated for not agreeing with the majority, and this seemingly incensed and excited said Cornell; that after the verdict had beed signed, and the jury dismissed, on Friday evening, said Cornell stated to deponent that he was not treated right; that he signed the verdict against his conviction, and owing to the action of the jury, and that he was going to inform the Judge of the facts on the following Monday.

W. IRVING SNYDER.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1871.
HUGH REAVEY, Notary Public.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

Samuel H. Cornell, being duly sworn, says: I reside at corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-third-street, in the City of New-York; I was one of the jury in the case of "Willis *vs.* Weaver," tried before Hon. C. H. Van Brunt in the Supreme Court; I never acted as juror before the April (1871) term of said Court, and in every case I was sworn in as a juror I conscientiously discharged my sworn duty, paying particular attention to evidence and the rulings of the Court, and can and do solemnly avow that I so acted in every instance while acting as such juror. Upon the jury (composed of eleven jurors) retiring for consultation in the above case, the jurors consulted and argued the merits and demerits of the case, and the discussion was quite animated and excited; the jury, for over two hours, stood nine for the plaintiff and two for the defendant, one of whom I was; I continued to adhere to my views and convictions, which, to my mind and view of the whole case, were correct, and in which I was conscientious; eventually the jury stood ten for plaintiff, and I continuing as aforesaid; the ten then became very impetuous, annoying and insulting to me in their language and conduct, and they kept continually urging, forcing and insisting upon my agreeing with them; some of the jurors said I was foolish and silly, and I could not know as much as ten men, and it was outrageous for me to refuse to agree with them; one juror, who keeps a restaurant in Duane-street, near Broadway, in a violent and excited manner, said it was a d—n shame for me to keep them (the jury) from their homes and business, and if you (meaning I) don't sign I will eat you up; another juror said it would make no difference if I signed the verdict; that I could explain on Monday to the Judge; that it could make no difference, as the case would be carried up or appealed; the foreman of the jury said I ought to be assassinated for holding out; another of the jurors said he guessed I was "seen," or words to that effect, or I would not hold out; and, being so worked upon, influenced, insulted and excited, and believing I could explain the matter to the Court, I signed the verdict, at the same time stating to the jurors that I would explain the whole thing to the Court on Monday; and when the verdict was announced I could not conscientiously agree to it. I was conscientious in my actions and conduct, and was but doing my sworn duty. I solemnly avow that I did not sign the verdict to be discharged, nor was I actuated in so doing in any manner other than as aforesaid. I intended no contempt, and I feel assured the Court must so admit. I feel that in simply doing an involuntary public duty I have been unjustly outraged for acting according to my conscience, and that my refutation should be made as public as the insinuations against me. I solemnly avow that neither Robert Willis or any other person ever called upon or saw or spoke to me respecting said case, nor have I ever, directly or otherwise, received any communication respecting it, nor have I received anything, directly or indirectly, in or relating to said case, nor was any promise made to me, directly or indirectly, nor did I speak to, or converse, or write, or communicate with, any living person respecting said case, except the members of the jury. I do not know and have never known the person called Robert Willis, and never spoke or wrote to him in my life, or received any communication or promise from him, directly or indirectly.

S. H. CORNELL.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1871.
HUGH REAVEY, Notary Public.

Judge VAN BRUNT rendered his decision, dismissing the charge against Cornell as groundless.

Mr. Chambers for motion to punish; A. H. Reavey opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Brady.

H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. Bridget Fitzgerald.—This was an action to obtain payment for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to defendant in June, 1866, amounting to $3,566. The defense was that the plaintiffs had accepted certain goods in payment as an accord and satisfaction, and the plaintiffs contended that such settlement was procured through fraud.

The evidence on the part of the defense was, that she agreed to deliver all the stock on the right-hand side of her store in settlement of the claim, and that she did accordingly deliver such portion of her stock to the plaintiffs. The evidence on the part of the plaintiffs was that the defendant came voluntarily to their store and stated that she was unable and would surrender her stock to them if they would discharge her debt, which they agreed to do; that they sent one of their employes to take away the stock, and that when he came to the store he found so few goods there that he said that if any goods were concealed the settlement should not be binding. Within a week thereafter he went there again, found the business was conducted in the name of the husband, and that more than half the goods there had the tickets of Claflin & Co. upon them; that he charged the defendant with a fraudulent concealment, and that she admitted that goods had been secreted upstairs. A clerk in another dry-goods store also testified that she told them that she was going on in her husband's name, and was worth more than she ever had been.

The defendant denied the conversation after the settlement, or that she had in fact secreted the goods.

When the case was submitted the defendant's counsel moved the Court to dismiss the complaint on the ground that, even in the case of fraud, the parties cannot retain the benefit and claim a recession. The Court denied the motion and submitted the case to the jury, who found for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

William Henry Arnoux for plaintiffs; Malcolm Campbell for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 12.

Before Judge Sutherland.

SHARP OPERATIONS IN COTTON.

George W. Rice et al. vs. W. J. Porter et al.—It appears in this case that one Forbes, in the City of New-Orleans, got, on the 18th and 19th of February, from the master of the brig *William*, bills of lading for 165 bales of cotton. Against these bills of lading Forbes drew on plaintiffs in Boston for $8,500, which the plaintiffs accepted and paid. On 20th Forbes bought 155 bales of cotton, which was marked and sent to the wharf at which the *William* lay. On the same day Forbes ordered eighty-eight bales to be sent to the bark *Panola*, and this was done next day. On this he got bills of lading, and against these new bills drew on the defendants in New-York. They accepted and paid the drafts, and sold the cotton to meet it. The plaintiffs bring this suit to recover the value of the eighty-eight bales of cotton, claiming that they obtained a factor's lien on the cotton the instant it was delivered on the wharf; that though when the bills were issued there was no cotton on which they acted, yet as soon as cotton belonging to Forbes came into the possession of the master of the *William*, the bills of lading and the lien under them attached and could not be divested by any any act of Forbes, and that such lien was prior to any lien of the defendants. On the other side, it is claimed that there is no proof of delivery to the master of the *William*, and that something more than proof of delivery is needed. It must be shown that the delivery was with the intent that it should be under the bill of lading. The defendants' bill of lading was regular and proper, the cotton came properly into their hands, and they had advanced their money innocently on it. There was, therefore, no reason why they should be made to suffer instead of plaintiffs.

The Judge reserved his decision.

Mr. Booth for plaintiffs; Mr. Pritchard for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 12.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

THE BURNET AND ASTOR HOUSE PARTNERSHIP.

John E. Develin, Appellant, vs. Abraham B. Coleman, Respondent.—This case came up on exceptions to the report of the referee yesterday, under the following state of facts, as set forth by the appellant: Charles A. Stetson and Robert B. Coleman were, under the firm name of Coleman & Stetson, in and prior to 1856 proprietors of the Astor House, in this City. Abraham B. Coleman, the defendant, was proprietor of the Burnet House in Cincinnati. For mutual accommodation they had exchanged notes and bills to a large amount. Among these were four bills of exchange held by one Chamberlain, amounting to over $11,000, which, in an arrangement between Stetson (who had assumed the liabilities of the firm) and A. B. Coleman, made in March, 1857, respecting their indebtedness, Stetson agreed to pay Chamberlain, also holding a note of Coleman & Stetson. Chamberlain brought suit on these drafts or bills of exchange against Coleman, Stetson & Coleman, and he also sued on the note. Develin, the plaintiff in this suit, was son-in-law of Stetson and one of the attorneys of Coleman & Stetson in the Chamberlain suits. Robert B. Coleman was worth nothing. Stetson had no property excepting the assets of the Astor House, and an execution against him would close the house. Abraham B. Coleman, by an agreement with Stetson, under obligation to take care of these drafts, for which he was eventually to be indemnified by Stetson, had not succeeded in effecting a settlement. Develin had no interest in the matter, it was alleged, except to save his father-in-law from having the Sheriff come into the Astor House. About this time Coleman, the defendant, informed Develin that Chamberlain had agreed to settle the suits if the note of Coleman & Stetson, upon which suit was brought, should be paid, and if Stetson would give his note for the drafts and Develin would indorse such notes, which Develin finally did. The notes were accordingly made and a day appointed by Mr. Coleman to close the matter at Mr. Chamberlain's office. Mr. Develin there indorsed the notes to the order of Chamberlain and left them with Coleman that the settlement might be completed. It is claimed that Chamberlain had not agreed to take these notes at all, or, if he ever did, he had declined to carry out such agreement, and had arranged with Coleman to take, in settlement of these drafts, lands on Long Island and Coleman's note for $1,000, and that this settlement had been made and the deed given before Develin indorsed and delivered the notes to Coleman or his attorney. Of this change Mr. Coleman did not inform Mr. Develin, but took the notes, with the indorsement of the latter, as if the original agreement was to be carried out. Coleman subsequently, by giving Chamberlain a bond of indemnity, induced him to indorse the note "without recourse," and took the notes as his own property, transferring them to a bona fide holder. Develin was then sued on three of the notes and judgment obtained against him, on which he was obliged to pay $7,291 38. He brought this suit against Coleman, seeking to recover on two grounds—first, that of deceit, and second, for conversion of the notes. The case was referred, the referee reporting substantially as above stated, adding that the plaintiff sustained no damage or loss, and that he would not have sustained such damage or loss if the notes had been used in accordance with the representations under which they were obtained; that there was no intention to deceive the plaintiff, and that the action of the defendant did not amount to a conversion. To this ruling of the referee the respondent's counsel excepted, and in this shape the case now comes before the General Term. After an elaborate argument the Court affirmed the judgment of the referee.

For appellants, Henry H. Anderson; for respondent, Gen. Barlow.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

JURISDICTION OVER FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Strauss vs. The North German Lloyd Steamship Company.—This case came up on a motion to set aside the service of summons for irregularity. The action was brought by plaintiff to recover $5,000 damages for personal inconvenience, loss of baggage, &c., claimed to have been caused by the negligence and fault of defendant's servants. It appears that plaintiff took passage with his family in the ship *Union*, from Bremen to New-York. The ship was stranded on the coast of Scotland; plaintiff and his wife were put ashore, but defendant refused to land his goods. The summons in the case had been served on a man who had acted as the agent of defendant, but it was claimed that this did not give the Court jurisdiction, defendant having no property here except a ship at the wharf in Hoboken.

The motion was denied.

Mr. Larocque for motion; Mr. Ridgeway opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 12.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

A VERDICT AGAINST THE BROADWAY RAILROAD COMPANY.

John F. Townsend vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.—In this case, which was to recover for the loss of two toes, occasioned by the sudden starting of defendant's car, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the jury rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff for $5,500.

Mr. Beach, of Beach, Daly & Brown, for plaintiff; Ex-Recorder Smith for defendant.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Neilson.

ACTION BY A JEWISH AGAINST A CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Congregation Beth Elohim vs. The Central Presbyterian Church.—The plaintiffs, it is alleged, on the 9th of February, 1870, made a written agreement with the trustees of the Central Presbyterian Church, by which they agreed to purchase their old building on Schermerhorn-street, near Nevins-street, Brooklyn, for the sum of $55,000, and paid $4,000 in cash to bind the bargain, the deed and possession of the premises to be delivered on the 5th of July, 1870, at which time the balance of the purchase money was to be paid and title passed. On July 5 the parties met to deliver the deed and property, but the plaintiffs were not prepared to pay the money, and by consent of the parties the matter was postponed till July 12, at which time the title-deeds were tendered to plaintiffs, and they were unable to pay the purchase-money.

This action is brought by plaintiffs to recover from defendants the $4,000 paid at the time of signing the contract. Plaintiffs claim that under the laws of this State, relating to religious corporations, defendants had no power to make the sale in question, because no order had been made by the Supreme Court authorizing the sale at the time the contract was made. They also claim that there were defects in the title which were not done away with on the day the deed was to be delivered.

The defendants proved that the contract of sale was made by authority of the Board of Trustees and the congregation of the church; that on the 23d day of June, 1870, the same was approved by the Supreme Court, and the usual order made authorizing the defendants to deliver a deed to plaintiffs upon their complying with the conditions of sale. The defendants claim that they duly tendered the deed to plaintiffs, and ask that the Court compel plaintiffs to take the title and pay the balance of the purchase money.

The case is still on.

J. T. Marean for plaintiffs; D. P. Barnard and Thomas E. Pearsall for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..116⅝	4,000 C., C.& Ind.C.2d 73
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..110⅞	10,000 N. Missouri 1st.. 86
2,100 U.S.5-20 R., '65,n.113⅛	10,000 L.Shore Div.Bs. 94
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,n.113⅜	10,000 Tol., P.,& W. 2d. 74½
4,500 U. S. 5-20 R, '67..113⅛	10 Amer. Ex. Bank...114
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅜	21 Cent. Nat. Bank...108
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.......109½	100 American Coal.... 51
10,000 do..........c.109½	300 Cons'd Coal of Md... 39
20,000 U. S. 6s Cur.......115¼	200 do...bet. call. 39¼
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 70	200 West. Un. Tel....... 60¼
10,000 do...bet. call. 70¼	100 Quick. M. Co....... 12
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 70¼	200 Mariposa Pref...... 11¼
15,000 Va. St. 6s, old.... 69	100 do.............. 11⅜
1,000 Ga. St. 6s......... 85	900 do.............. 11⅜
3,000 Ga. St. 7s......... 91	100 Pacific Mail........ 45⅝
5,000 do...bet. call. 91¼	100 do...bet. call. 45¼
5,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 94¾	100 do.............. 45⅜
10,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 47¼	100 Adams Express.... 81¼
4,000 N. C. St. 6s, new 26	200 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 45
5,000 do.............. 25¾	100 Amer. M. Un. Ex. 55
25,000 N.C.6s, Sp.T.b60 19¼	80 do.............. 56
10,000 do.............. 19½	100 U. S. Express...... 55½
4,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan'y & July.. 63¼	100 do.............. 55¼
5,000 do.............. 63⅜	500 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 98⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s....... 95¼	100 do.........s60. 98
5,000 do.............. 95⅜	100 do.........b3. 98⅜
5,000 do.............. 95¼	100 do...bet. call. 98⅜
4,000 Mo.6s,H.&St.J.I 94¼	100 do.........b3. 98⅜
3,000 La. St. 6s, old.... 69	400 Harlem R.......b. c.130
3,000 Alabama St. 8s...104	200 Reading R.........113⅝
3,000 N.Y.S.7s,B.L.R.109¼	200 do...bet. call.113⅝
10,000 do.............109½	500 L. S. & M. S. R....109⅛
3,000 Br'klyn 6s, W.L. 98	200 do.........b3.109¼
2,000 Erie 1st......... 99½	200 do...bet. call.109
1,200 B. N.Y & E. 1st. 91	100 do...bet. call.109⅛
4,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 97	100 Union Pac. R....... 34¾
1,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs.100¾	700 do...bet. call. 34¾
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.101¾	700 do.............. 34¾
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st...... 94¼	50 Panama R.......b. c. 53
10,000 do.............. 94⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. R...127¾
15,000 do.............. 94	100 do.............. 128
1,000 do.............. 93¾	100 Chi. & N. W R.... 84¼
1,000 Un.Pac. 7s, L.G. 85	200 C.,C.,Cin.& Ind.R. 89½
2,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88 91¼	100 do..bet. call.c. 89⅝
2,000 do...bet. call. 91⅛	200 N. J. Cen. R.......b3.108
2,000 Albany &Sus.2d. 92	500 Mil. & St. P. R.... 62⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 94½	500 do.........b30. 62¼
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 86¾	100 do...bet. call. 62¼
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 89¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81¼
7,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 92	100 do...bet. call. 81¼
5,000 C.,R.I.& P.R.7s.102½	100 Bos., H. & Erie R. 2¼
5,000 Harlem 1st.......101	60 Morris & Essex R. 93¼
300 Alton & T.H. 1st 99	100 H. & St. Jo. R.....103⅛
1,000 P.,Ft.W. & C.2d. 99¼	50 Joliet & Chi. R.... 92½
2,000 Cle. & Pitts 4th. 85	200 C.,C. & Ind. C. R.. 28¼
1,000 Tol., Peo.& Warsaw, W. Div... 87¼	500 Ohio & Miss.R.b.c. 51⅛
	100 Atlan. & Pac. Pf... 36¾
	100 do.............. 37

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...117	400 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c. 98⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111	600 do.............. 98⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new, small...113	200 do.............. 98⅛
800 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112⅞	20000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. 93⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.113⅛	10000 do...bet. call. 94¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.113⅛	200 Erie............. 25
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109½	300 do...bet. call. 25⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 70¼	100 do.............. 25⅛
20,000 do.............. 70	600 Union Pacific..... 35⅛
20,000 Tenn.St.6s,o.,b.c 70	100 do.........b30. 35¼
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 95⅛	200 L. S. & M. So. b. c.109⅛
1700 Con. Coal of Md.. 39½	300 do.............. 109⅛
800 do.............. 39¾	700 do.............. 109⅛
800 do.............. 40	100 Panama R....b. c. 53
100 do.............. 39¾	200 Clev. & Pitts.....127⅝
800 do...bet. call. 39⅝	200 do.........b10.128
100 do.............. 39½	200 do.............. 127¾
200 Mariposa Pf....s10. 11½	100 Chi. & N. W...... 84⅛
100 do.........s10. 11½	300 do...bet. call. 84¼
100 do.............. 11⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 97¼
100 do.............. 11	330 Chi. & R. I....... 114⅛
300 Canton Co.....b. c. 83	500 Mil. & St. Paul.... 62⅛
300 Pacific Mail........ 45½	200 do...bet. call. 62¼
300 do...bet. call. 45½	500 Tol., Wab. & W... 64¼
800 West. U. Tel...b. c. 60¼	400 Del., Lack. & W.. 109¼
200 Adams Express.... 81¼	100 H. & St. J. Pf..... 103
20 do...bet. call. 81¼	100 do.............. 103¼
200 Am. M. U. Ex..... 55½	200 St. L. & I. M...b. c. 59¼
10 do.............. 55	50 Bost.,Hart.&Erie. 2

FRIDAY, May 12—P. M.

Through the forenoon the Gold market was quiet at 111½ ℘ cent., with more sellers, apparently, than buyers at the price; but later in the day, on the rise in Foreign Exchange to 110⅝ ℘ cent., the sales were advanced to 111⅝ ℘ cent., at which the quotation stood at the close of regular 'Change hours. The Public Funds of 1867 were firm in proportion, and sales quoted at 113⅝; closing, 113½@113⅝ ℘ cent. The long 6 ℘ cents of 1881 were 117@117¼ ℘ cent. The 1862s, 5-20s, which are scarce, closed 111@111¼ ℘ cent. The Coupon 5s, 10-40s, advanced to 109⅝ ℘ cent.

The subscriptions to the New Five ℘ cent. Bonds of 1881, the first impressions of which will probably be here in a day or two, are reported from Washington as $685,000 for the day, and some further sums have been subscribed from this City by the mail of to-night.

The payments at the Treasury Office, to-day, on account of May Interest were light, less than $300,000, and the orders from the Bankers to put up Gold for shipment by the steamers to-morrow only $200,000. Other Gold, however, may have been put up for shipment outside the Treasury. The difference at the Mint abroad against our Gold prices under the denomination of $20 (double eagles) renders the higher rate for Bills essential to make their shipment profitable to the Banker. The demand for United States 5-20s in the Coupon form, in substitution of Gold, as a remittance, has carried up the price to the full London quotation. A good many bills, however, continue to be made against other American Stocks on recent orders or negotiations on the other side.

The rates of Money to the Brokers on temporary loan are 4@5 ℘ cent. per annum, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on 30@60 days' negotiations with Stock collateral as security.

On the Stock Exchange the characteristics of the market are much the same as yesterday. The Southern State Bonds and the Pacific Bonds are strong in price and active in demand. On both the Centrals and Unions there may have been some realizations on the rapid advance in prices, but both close firm this Afternoon at nearly the highest quotations of the week—the Union Land Grants and Incomes ½@1 ℘ cent. higher. The Missouri Pacifics have gone up to 90, with few and only small parcels offering. For the old Western Mortgages, Currency Interest, there is a good investment demand at advancing figures, and most of them are difficult of purchase at the Exchange Board, except in small parcels. The Railway Stocks are feverish and irregular, and with some few exceptions like Union Pacific the prices are no better than yesterday, while in instances like Cleveland and Pittsburg there is a marked decline. The steadiness of the list appeared to be New-York Central. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a decline in Pacific Mail, and an advance, with unusual activity, in Consolidated Coal of Maryland, as high as 40@41 ℘ cent. There was much whispering in the Street of "something going on" in the affairs of Erie, supposed in the upward direction so far as the price of the Stock is involved, but up to a late hour nothing was positively developed. The rumors were probably based on the circumstances that three or four members of the Ring were in the Street for several hours.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 12.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	119½	109½
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111
United 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113⅝
American Gold	111½	111⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110½	110⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅜	98⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94½	94
Reading Railroad	113⅝	113⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	114⅛
North-west Common	84⅛	84⅜
North-west Preferred	97	97½
Pacific Mail	45⅝	45½
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81½
St. Paul Common	62	62½
Lake Shore	109⅛	109½
Ohio and Mississippi	51⅛	51½
Toledo and Wabash	64⅛	64⅜
Western Telegraph	60⅛	60
Erie	25⅛	25⅝
Union Pacific	34⅝	35⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102	102
Union Pacific Bonds	94⅛	94½
Union Land Grants	84⅛	84⅝
Union Incomes	86⅛	87

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81......117	5-20 coup., '67......113⅜
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81......117	5-20 coup., '68......113⅜
5-20 coup., '62......111	10-40 reg......109
5-20 coup., '64......111	10-40 coup......109⅛
5-20 coup., '65......111	6s currency......115⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. 1......113⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old......70¼	Alabama 8s......103⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..70	Ark. 6s, Funded......54
Va. 6s, old......69	Ark. 6s, Mem. & L. R. 61
Va. 6s, new bonds......71¼	Ar.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O. 44⅛
Va. 6s, reg., old......59	Ohio 6s, 1881......104
Georgia 6s......85¼	Ohio 6s, 1886......105
Georgia 7s, new bonds 91¼	Illinois Canal Bs., '70.110⅛
Georgia 7s, gold bonds 95¼	Illinois coup. 6s, '77..101
N. Car. 6s, old......47¼	Illinois coup. 6s, '79..101
N. Car. 6s, new bonds. 25¼	Illinois War Loan......101
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax.. 19¼	Indiana 5s, War Loan.100
S. Car. 6s......73	Indiana 5s......100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July 63¼	Michigan 6s, '78......101
Missouri 6s......95⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bty. Ln..109
Mo. 6s, H.& St. Jo. Is. 94	N. Y. Coup. Bty. Ln...109
La. 6s, new bonds......62¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
La. 6s, new fl'ting dbt. 60	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107½
La. 8s, lev. bs. of 1875. 87	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
California 7s......111¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Connecticut 6s......101¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.102½
Alabama 5s......70	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......92	Han. & Naples 1st......84¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......93¼	Great West. 1st, '88...91¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Great West. 2d, '93......83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 89	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 81¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st......85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.,'76.101	Gal. & Chic. 2d......95¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76..101	Chic., R. I. & Pac......102¼
Erie 1st, Extended......99¼	Morris & Essex 1st......101
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......98	Morris & Essex 2d......97
Erie 3d, 7s, '83......89	Cleve. & Tol. S. F......102¼
Erie 4th, 7s, '80......84	N. J. Cen., New Bds.101¼
Erie 5th, 7s, '88......82	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.104¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 91	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d... 99
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.104¼	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d... 96¼
Harlem 1st, 7s......[illegible]	P.,F.W.&C.8℘c.Eq.B.101
Har. C. M. & S. F., 6s 89¼	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F. 91
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bonds 91¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d......98
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bonds 90	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d......98
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82......118	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th......85
C. B & Q. 8 ℘ c., 1st..112¼	Chic. & Alt. S. F......99
M. S. & N.I.S.F., 7 ℘ c.100¼	Chic. & Alt. 1st......102¼
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 99	Chic. & Alt. Income.. 92¼
Cen. Pac. Bonds......101¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st......100¼
Un. Pac. 1st Bonds......93¼	Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 94¼
Un. Pac. Inc., 10s......86¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st......95
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75......105	Penin. R. R. Bonds... 92¼
Alt. & T. H. 1st......98	St. L. & I. M. 1st......93
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.. 86¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...106¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F......98¼	M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10.. 97
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.. 91¼	Mil. & St. P 1st......95¼
C. & N. W. Con. Bds.. 91	M. & S. P., I. & M. D. 90
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.. 87¼	Mil. & St. P. 2d......89
Chic. & N. W. 1st......97¼	Mar. & Cin. 1st......95
Han. & St. Jo., Conv.104¼	Chic. & Mil. 1st......93
Lack. & W. Bonds......101¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 87¼
Del., L. & W 1st......99	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.. 72
Del., L. & W. 2d......95¼	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 90¼
Tol. & W. 1st. Ext......95	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 87¼
T. & W. 1st. St. L.div. 86¼	Tol., Peo. & W., 2d... 74¼
Tol. & W. 2d......89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
T. & W. Con. Conv......85¼	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York......136	Marine......165
Manhattan......154	Importers' & Traders'.162½
Merchants'......117	Park......160½
Mechanics'......136	Central National......108
America......150	Second National......180
City......225	Fourth National......112
Phenix......110½	Ninth National......113
Tradesmen's......155	Tenth National......124
Greenwich......220	Gold Exchange......75
Butchers' & Drovers'.148	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.101
Mechanics' & Traders'130	Del. & Hud. Canal...120½
Gallatin National......116	Pennsylvania Coal......220
Seventh Ward......108	Maryland Coal Co...... 29½
State of New-York......109	American Coal...... 51
Commerce......119	Spring Mount'n Coal. 50
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.115	Canton Co., Baltimore 82½
Broadway......290	Consol. Coal of Md... 39
Ocean......90	Cum. Coal and Iron... 31
Mercantile......122	Western Union Tel... 60½
Chatham......172	Quicksilver Min. Co... 11½
Bank of N. America.106	Quicksilver Min. Prf. 17½
Hanover......105	Mariposa Mining Co... 6
Irving......125	Mariposa Mining Prf. 11½
Metropolitan......133	Mariposa Trustee Ctfs. 20
People's......140	Adams Express......81
East River......115½	Wells-Fargo Express. 44½
Market......126	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2
Nassau......106	Am. Mer. Union Ex... 55½
Shoe and Leather......159	United States Ex.... 55½
St. Nicholas......117	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.. 45½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102½	
City 6s, new	103	Sales.
Camden and Amboy	128	128¾
Pennsylvania Central	61½	61¾
Reading	113¾	113⅞
Lehigh Valley	61½	62
Catawissa Preferred	46½	47
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅜	28¾
Northern Central	40	40¼
Lehigh Navigation	35⅝	35⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	91¾

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 26th of April gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,128,464	Increase....£4,240
Public deposits	8,728,110	Increase....286,938
Other deposits	19,666,557	Decrease....425,997
Government securities	12,938,549	No alteration.
Other securities	19,916,088	Decrease....668,328
Notes unemployed	13,086,100	Increase....486,510

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,125,030, being a decrease of £93,040; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,901,620, showing an increase of £428,502, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£22,901,620	£19,974,028
Reserve	13,776,590	11,709,968
Notes in circulation	24,125,030	23,204,060
Rate of discount	2½ per cent.	3 per cent.
Consols	93⅛	94⅜
French Rentes	[illegible]	74f. 37c.

We alluded a few days since, in connection with the wonderful record of our own Government finances in reducing the great War Debt, as it stood in July, 1865, five hundred and five million of dollars in less than six years, to the present higgling of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer with the House of Commons over a *deficit* of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 in the current year. The London papers by the *Russia* bring the debates and other particulars on the Budget. The deficit to be provided for is £2,731,000, (about $13,565,000,) and Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. LOWE appear to have a hard time in explaining how they will make it up. The "Lucifer-match" tax proposition being unpalatable, it was withdrawn, and an addition of twopence in the pound to the Income Tax is proposed instead. The deficit having grown out of the two free liberties taken with the indirect (Customs and Excise) revenues of the Exchequer some years ago, the blunder is pointed out by Mr. DISRAELI, and the remedy is opposed by the extreme Liberals, who are joined by the London *Times*. That journal takes occasion to illustrate its position by the following reference to the New-York City Administration:

> "The abolition of purchase, which is one of the prime causes of the additional charge for the year, was approved without a division. The burden has been thus accepted as a national burden, but it is now proposed that the duty of sustaining it shall be thrown wholly upon the class paying income tax. Mr. FAWCETT never spoke with greater effect than when he came forward last night, as a representative of Democracy, *to denounce the bribe thus held out to Democratic constituencies.* The sinister forebodings of 1866 are in danger of being realized, and by the agency of the Minister who uttered them. The wage-earning classes, which form a majority of the town constituencies, are practically told that they may sanction any extravagance they please, but shall be held exempt from the charge for it. We cannot imagine a greater peril for the country. It is of course true that whatever taxation is laid its pressure must in some degree pass from class to class, but the filtration is never complete; much of the burden will always rest where it is first imposed; and, indeed, whether it is or is not wholly distributed is immaterial if the Democracy do not understand that their extravagance recoils on themselves. *No Administration is more lavish or more corrupt than that of the Commonwealth of New-York, but the ignorant masses of New-York City go freely to the polls in support of their despoilers, because they do not see that the largesse they receive is filched from themselves.*"

The earnings of the Wabash Railroad for the first week in May, 1871, were $84,855 84; do. same time in 1870, $63,649 67. Increase in 1871, $21,206 17.

Messrs. TANNER & Co., bankers, have successfully closed the negotiation of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad First Mortgage Loan.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,795,842; amount marketed, $1,905,114.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade in April.

The Titusville *Herald* of May 10, in its monthly review of the Petroleum trade for April, says:

There was a moderate and general decline during April in the yield of the older producing oil fields, which exceeded, by about 150 barrels daily, the increase in the newer districts. The total production for the month, as shown by the shipments and difference in stocks, was 399,268 barrels—a daily average of 13,308 barrels—against 13,457 barrels the month previous, and but 334 barrels per day in excess of the daily average production in April, 1870. The following table shows the production for April, 1871:

	Bbls.
Total shipment of crude for April, 1871, of bbls. 45 gallons each	368,061
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	17,119
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each	385,180
Stock on hand April 1	671,528
Stock on hand May 1	685,616
Add increase on May 1	14,088
Total production during April	399,268
Average per day for 30 days	13,308
Average per day in April, 1870	12,974
Daily increase April, 1871, over April, 1870	334

Though several "strikes" occurred during the month, which served to stimulate operations in the various localities in which they occurred. The reported production of many of these wells was exaggerated by speculators and others, and we find at the close of the month but a comparatively slight increase from these new wells, which in reality are so small that at any other time their production would be of little significance to the trade, or those not immediately interested in their possession.

While the number of wells in process of drilling upon the 1st of May was about twenty in excess of the number drilling April 1, it was 165 less than at the same time a year since, which argues favorably for a small product and better prices for the balance of the year.

There were no important discoveries of territory during the month, and but comparatively brief extensions of the oil belt were made, though the striking of several wells on Church Run, near Titusville, was attended with considerable excitement.

The total stock in the oil region on May 1 was 685,616 barrels against 671,528 barrels the month previous, or a gain of about 14,000 barrels during the month. This includes the stocks at the wells, which amounted to 101,278 barrels; in iron tanks 472,387, and the stocks in the hands of refiners and pipe companies throughout the region, which amounted to 111,951 barrels.

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage, and the total stock at the dates named:

	Amount in iron tanking. Bbls.	Total Stock. Bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	459,000	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868	466,500	534,600
April 7, 1868	486,600	559,100
July 1, 1868	231,059	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868	175,608	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869	172,505	264,805
Feb. 1, 1869	195,967	274,167
March 1, 1869	193,730	282,450
April 1, 1869	231,675	329,324
May 1, 1869	275,395	365,970
June 1, 1869	265,405	365,484
July 1, 1869	230,056	309,266
Aug. 1, 1869	228,596	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869	249,892	332,129
Oct. 1, 1869	210,289	292,419
Nov. 1, 1869	187,945	276,475
Dec. 1, 1869	210,033	337,658
Jan. 1, 1870	184,450	340,154
Feb. 1, 1870	185,750	342,390
March 1, 1870	219,930	361,474
April 1, 1870	270,002	328,609
May 1, 1870	237,836	328,609
June 1, 1870	273,250	351,168
July 1, 1870	241,845	321,840
Aug. 1, 1870	243,844	356,908
Sept. 1, 1870	294,243	419,477
Oct. 1, 1870	305,442	473,896
Nov. 1, 1870	325,210	576,014
Dec. 1, 1870	320,305	554,626
Jan. 1, 1871	296,147	537,751
Feb. 1, 1871	378,142	587,021
March 1, 1871	423,302	642,944
April 1, 1871	444,198	671,528
May 1, 1871	472,387	685,616

The following shows the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January, bbls	....	9,700	10,192	12,634	15,477
February, bbls	....	9,200	9,967	11,917	14,391
March, bbls	....	8,621	9,891	12,385	13,457
April, bbls	....	8,537	11,067	12,974	13,308
May, bbls	....	9,790	10,153	14,165	
June, bbls	....	10,102	11,334	14,817	
July, bbls	....	10,698	11,697	15,969	
August, bbls	....	11,981	12,157	17,777	
September, bbls	9,700	11,032	12,645	19,489	
October, bbls	9,000	10,133	13,071	20,158	
November, bbls	9,800	10,275	13,817	18,012	
December, bbls	10,400	9,737	12,844	15,214	

The shipments of Petroleum during the month of April were 3,422 less than during March. The shipments by river were considerably less than during the month preceding, being but 9,800 barrels, of 45 gallons each, against 37,824 in March.

Recapitulation of the Shipments.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	123,974	To Pittsburg	86,741
To Cleveland	105,887	To other points	19,669
To Boston	10,360		
To Philadelphia	21,430	Total	368,061

The price during April averaged considerably lower than during March, the market having opened at $3 95 upon both sections of the road, and did not vary but little from this price until the 14th, when a slight decline occurred, but was quickly recovered, and a gradual improvement set in until the close, when $3 97½ marked the price upon the Upper and $4 10 upon the Lower Creek.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange. Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

☞ Buy and sell First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF and accrued interest.

The security of these bonds is beyond any question, and the price, in comparison with other first-class railroad bonds, very low.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., LONDON, have removed to the offices recently occupied by the National Bank of Scotland, No. 11 Old Broad-st., and are fully prepared to offer all banking facilities in connection with Europe and America.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK AND HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, are secured upon a property which, when the extension to the Ohio River, now in process of rapid construction, is completed and fully equipped, will represent a cost of nearly $30,000,000, and an actual value in road, franchises, rights of way, &c., of not less than $50,000,000.

The total amount of the Loan is $15,000,000, of which nearly one-half or over, $7,000,000, have already been sold.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS negotiated by us, amounting to $25,885,000, have a ready market everywhere, being favorably known and actively dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges of this country and Europe, and are readily salable at all times at quoted market price, which is now above par.

The Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, we believe to be of equal value and security, and must in time take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about twenty per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. Present price 90 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and as agents of the United States Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new United States Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD of Iowa, is now earning more than 12 ℘ cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 ℘ cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 ℘ cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of the enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted Corporation in the West.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

To parties seeking perfectly safe and remunerative investments, we especially commend the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are payable in gold at the expiration of thirty years, with interest, payable in gold semi-annually, at the rate of 7 3-10 per annum, and are a first and only mortgage upon the road, its rolling stock and franchises, and upon a valuable land-grant of 22,000 acres per mile of road.

Maps and pamphlets fully descriptive of this road and its bonds can be obtained of JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 12, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	25	Hides, No.	5,225
Bees-wax, pks	6	Leather, sides	8,643
Cotton, bales	1,820	Spirits Turp., bbls	18
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	64	Pea-nuts, bags	60
Copper, bbls	14	Beef, pks	73
Dried Fruit, pks	20	Cheese, pks	2,316
Eggs, bbls	2,108	Lard, pks	182
Flour, bbls	13,985	Cut-meats, pks	222
Wheat, bushels	82,384	Butter, pks	3,390
Corn, bushels	33,116	Grease, pks	63
Oats, bushels	16,565	Tallow, pks	3
Malt, bags	240	Pork, bbls	375
Meal, bbls	200	Oil, Lard, bbls	10
Meal, bags	675	Skins, bdls	76
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, boxes	665
Beans, bbls	85	Tobacco, hhds	347
Flax-seed, bbls	11	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	1,653
Flax-seed, bags	44	Whisky, bbls	336
Hops, bales	30	Wool, bales	432

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Holland*, for Liverpool—2,174 bales Cotton, 200 hhds. Syrup, 8,796 bushels Corn, 219 bbls. Resin, 146 hhds. Tobacco, 3,600 Staves, 50 boxes Flavine.

By the ship *E. Warren*, for Liverpool—31,536 bushels Wheat, 500 tcs. Lard, 333,459 lbs. Logwood, 71 hhds. Tobacco, 56 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 103 Mowers, 97 Poles, 45 Reapers, 45 pairs Thills, 894 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Martino Cilento*, for Bristol—23,250 bushels Wheat, 750 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Italy*, for London—16,003 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *J. Shepherd*, for London—12 pks. Bees-wax, 1,124 bags Clover-seed, 14,248 bushels Corn, 2,443 bbls. Flour, 26 tcs. Tobacco, 2,751 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Linseed, 3,600 Staves, 37 pks. Tobacco, 265 cases Oysters.

By the ship *Ada*, for London—3,500 bbls. Oil-cake, 3,806 bags Oil-cake, 2,550 Staves, 201 boxes Clocks, 12 boxes Bergamot, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 61 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Freden*, for Cork and orders—24,123 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *George Henry*, for Havre—550 hhds. Tallow, 76 bbls. Potashes, 450 bales Cotton, 430 Oars, 20 cases Chinaware, 3,734 Staves.

By the bark *Ironsides*, for Gibraltar—6,050 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Atlas*, for Gibraltar—151 cases Tobacco, 159 hhds. Tobacco, 33,400 Staves.

ASHES—Have been in light supply and demand at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—All kinds have been quiet since our last at unaltered prices. Sales, 596 bags Rio, by the *Ptolemy*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quite brisk again today, with an advance of ⅛c. ℘ lb. on early deliveries; sales, since our last, 5,186 bales, (of which 203 bales were to arrive,) including 3,554 bales to shippers, 907 bales to spinners, and 725 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the dealings have been extensive, opening at an advance of ⅛c., but closing about ⅛c. ℘ lb. off the highest prices; sales since our last, 20,312 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, May, 300 bales at 14⅞c., 800 bales at 14 15-16c.; June, 2,600 bales at 15c.; July, 200 bales at 15 1-16c., 500 bales at 15 3-16c.; 100 bales July and 100 bales August at 15⅛c., together; August, 200 bales at 15 3-16c.; 100 bales at 15⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 15⅛c.; and today, for May, 300 bales at 14 15-16c.; 150 bales at 14⅞c.; 1,300 bales at 15c.; 100 bales at 15 1-16c.; 700 bales at 15⅛c.; 100 bales May and 100 bales June, at 15 3-16c., together; June, 700 bales at 15c., 1,100 bales at 15⅛c., 3,100 bales at 15⅛c., 600 bales at 15 3-16c., 600 bales at 15⅛c., 700 bales at 15 1-16c.; 100 bales, June, and 100 bales, July, at 15⅛c., together; July, 600 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c., 1,200 bales at 15⅜c., 700 bales at 15⅛c.; August, 1,300 bales at 15⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 300 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15c., 400 bales free on board at Charleston, last evening, on private terms, 400 bales free on board at Charleston, today, on private terms, 262 bales free on board at Baltimore, today, on private terms, 100 bales free on board at Savannah, today, on private terms. The receipts at this port today were 1,820 bales, including 426 bales per rail, 73 bales from Baltimore, and 1,321 bales from Norfolk. The Cotton Exchange was closed until noon today, in consequence of the funeral of the late JENNISON EAGER, Esq.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	12
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅝	14	14⅛
Low Middling	14¾	15	15⅛	15¼
Middling	15⅜	15½	16	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	17⅛	17¼

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,000
Receipts last week	16,003
Receipts the preceding week	17,788
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	939,720
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,343
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	3,579
Exports since Sept. 1	576,911
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	81,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today, and for the whole week, with comparisons:

	Friday. Bales.	Total this week. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	927	6,313	7,344	4,064
New-Orleans	4,769	19,239	19,433	14,149
Mobile	619	3,863	3,229	3,836
Savannah	682	4,976	6,480	6,698
Charleston	602	3,542	3,418	2,998
Wilmington	25	263	695	477
Norfolk	350	2,406	2,668	2,398
Baltimore	100	550	580	218
New-York	426	4,702	6,498	2,543
Boston	....	503	778	1,153
Various ports	....	Pr. es. 50 C. Pt. 404	Prov. 21 C. P. 642	47 167
Total	8,500	46,702	51,796	38,768
This day last week	8,896	....	51,736	....
This day last year	7,768	....	....	38,778
Total since Sept. 1, 1870				3,654,533
Same time last year				2,574,933

Liverpool.

	Week ending—May 12, '71. Bales.	May 12, '70. Bales.
Sales of the week	78,000	83,000
Sales of which exporters took	13,000	7,000
Sales of which speculators took	10,000	17,000
Total stock	966,000	527,000
Of which American	592,000	324,000
Total import of week	48,000	56,000
Of which American	32,000	23,000
Actual export	22,000	11,000
Amount afloat	431,000	356,000
Of which American	240,000	180,000
Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, May 12, 1870		11½d.
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, May 12, 1870		23½c.

DRY GOODS—The demand for most kinds of stock has been on a moderate scale, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers, particularly of other than the most desirable styles of seasonable fabrics, which latter have not been offered with much freedom at the ruling figures. The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,795,842; amount marketed, $1,905,114, including $1,482,164 of direct entries, and $422,950 of earlier importation.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been limited for most kinds of State and Western Flour, yet prices have not varied materially. Holders have been willing to meet the calls of buyers on the basis of previous quotations, but have been reluctant to make the concessions claimed on round lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,250 bbls., all told, including poor ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 45@$5 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 05@$6 35; very good to fancy, $6 35@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 35; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 10@$6 35 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 60@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 45@ 5 90
Extra State	6 10@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 35@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate request since our last at uniform prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 370 bbls. Corn-meal has been less active at $3 25@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 60@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 75@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 20
Corn-meal, puncheon	20 50@ ....

FRUIT—There has been a moderate call for Layer Raisins at $2 50@$2 55 ℘ box. Currants have been in brisk request at equal to 9c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Sales 2,300 casks, part for shipment. Most other articles have been selling in a jobbing way, on the basis of previous figures. The business in Sardines has been active at equal to 13c.@14c., gold, for large, and 15c.@15½c., gold, for small, in quarter boxes, showing some modification in values.

GRAIN—The Wheat movement has been very slow since our last, and under increased offerings of stock and a stringent freight market, prices have declined 2c.@3c. a bushel. The export inquiry has been limited. Millers have been unwilling to operate to any considerable extent. The limited dealings have been mainly in new No. 2 Spring at $1 55, afloat; in Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $1 57@$1 62, mostly strictly prime new Amber at $1 62, ℘ bushel. For Old and Mixed Old and New Spring the demand has been light at from $1 25@$1 48, chiefly at $1 40@$1 45; and for White Wheat in lots, within our range. The general market closed tamely, though steadily, on the basis of $1 55 for new No. 2 Spring, afloat, ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 57@$1 62, chiefly strictly prime new Amber at $1 62; No. 1 Spring at $1 57 bid for strictly prime afloat; No. 2 do., $1 55, afloat; Old and Mixed Spring, $1 35@$1 48; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 57@$1 62, ℘ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, partly by export buyers, at an advance of about 2c. a bushel, on a very scant offering of prime samples, closing quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,500 bushels at 79c.@82½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 81c.@82½c. for fair to prime dry samples, afloat, 82c.@84c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 81c.@82½c. for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in very slack request at $1 05@$1 08 for New Western, and $1 18@$1 21 for New State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been in demand within the range of 95c.@$1 18 for poor Ordinary to choice Canada West; 70c.@95c. for State; sales have been reported of 18,500 bushels. Barley-malt has been quiet at from 95c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1@$1 15 for Western; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City, the latter rate with short credit; 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 3,200 bushels. Oats have been actively inquired for, mostly for trade, though partly for speculative purposes, at a shade higher prices, closing strong, on a reduced offering of prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c.@65½c. for fair Mixed Western, in store; 66½c.@67½c. for do., afloat; 67½c.@69c. for State; 68c.@70c. for White Ohio, from store, track and delivered, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 31,536 bushels Wheat and 8,796 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 750 bbls. Flour and 23,250 bushels Wheat for Bristol; 2,443 bbls. Flour, 18,754 bushels Wheat, and 14,248 bushels Corn for London; and 24,123 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., May 11, 1871:

Lumber—George L. Ames, Lyon's Falls; William Gould, Jr., Lyon's Falls; J. A. Merwin, Lyon's Falls; Necana, Oswego; Cora, Oswego; J. L. Sharp, Oswego; William Hawks, Oswego.

Wheat—P. S. Woodin, Oswego; J. W. Van Alstine, Oswego; E. S. Rice, Oswego; P. C. Clifford, Syracuse.

Salt—Roscoe Conkling, Syracuse; Alaska, Syracuse.

Peas—H. Harwick, Oswego.

Mixed—Detroit, Montezuma.

Flour—Schuyler, Montezuma.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair supply and less request at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate demand at from 75c.@$1 65 for the range of qualities, short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been dull and unchanged in values. Of Jute Butts sales of 500 bales have been reported at 4⅛c., currency, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been quoted about steady, but have been inactive.

HOPS—Continue quiet, but steady, ranging from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 30 bales; exports, — bales. Of the week's business, Mr. EMMET WELLS remarks: "The return of pleasant weather has given a better tone to the market, yet, with continued heavy receipts so late in the season, with little or no knowledge of the amount of stock back, buyers operate with great caution, lest they may become saddled with large stocks which will be unsalable later on. Prices remain quotably unchanged, though where holders have exhibited any disposition to force sales, concessions have been made. Sales of choice Californians have been effected at 20c. ℘ lb., but the offerings have been small. Inferior grades of the same do not meet with much favor, even at lower prices than a corresponding quality of New-York State. Brewers do not seem willing to experiment on anything of foreign growth, except that which is strictly fine. California forwarders will, therefore, see the impracticability of shipping anything to this market which is not strictly fine, particularly while freights, overland, continue high (3½c. ℘ lb.) as now. A very large proportion of the receipts into this market during the past two months are from Wisconsin. New-York State is pretty well cleared, which accounts for the great scarcity of fine Hops. Old Hops of all descriptions are entirely neglected, and nothing is likely to revive the trade in this department until an improvement is experienced in the London market."

	Bales.
Receipts of the week	1,554
Receipts corresponding week last season	287
Total receipts of the season	51,483
Total receipts corresponding season last year	97,927
Exports of the week	375
Total exports of the season	8,771
Total exports same time last year	55,885

Our special London correspondent writes as follows, under date of April 29: "The improved demand noticed in my last, has not been well sustained; and our market has again lapsed into comparative inactivity—only a hand-to-mouth trade prevailing. The disposition displayed by holders not to yield much in value, tends to keep prices strong, and it is only where Hops are hardly pressed for sale, that great reductions are made. Foreign markets remain unchanged. Choice New Americans are still much inquired after, but are not found. Imports up to the present date amount to 41,508 bales."

Prices Current for Hops in the New-York Market.

	Cents ℘ lb.
New-Yorks	8@10@12
Eastern	7@ 8@10
Wisconsins	6@ 7@ 9
Michigans	6@ 7@ 9
Ohios	6@ 7@ 9
Olds	2@ 3@ 4

LEATHER—Has been without further material change as to price, though quite sparingly sought after. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Of Ingot Copper, 150,000 lbs. have been sold at 21⅛c.@21½c. ℘ lb.; market essentially unaltered. Iron has been held with a fair show of firmness, though the dealings have been on a restricted scale, since our last; sales include 100 tons Glendon Pig at $35; small lots of Glengarnock do. at $32 50@$33; 250 tons Wrought Scrap at $40 for ordinary, from dock, and $42 50 for extra; and 300 tons old T Rails, at $39 75, gold, ℘ ton. Lead and Zinc are without further movement. Of Spelter 25 tons foreign have been sold at $5 87½, gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; market steady. Tin has been dull, and rather weak in price; 450 pigs Straits were sold at 32½c. 32¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been held with much firmness, on a rather limited offering of the better qualities, but the demand has not been active, as buyers have been unwilling to pay asking prices. Sales, 56 hhds. and 7 tcs. Porto Rico on private terms. We quote: Porto Rico at from 40c.@62c. for New; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for Old, and 23c.@45c. for New; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@75c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—For Resin the demand has been light. A fair amount of fine grades has been on sale, through fresh arrivals, and on the best qualities prices have been shaded a trifle. Strained has met with very little attention, with only small parcels reported placed. These embrace 400 bbls. Strained at $2 40; 100 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 70, and 250 bbls. Pale at $5 ℘ 280 lbs.; exports, 219 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has sold in small lots only. There has been rather a weak feeling, with parcels to arrive by the next steamer offered at 51c.; sales 70 bbls., on the spot, at 52c. ℘ gallon. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 51c.@52½c. ℘ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 35@$7 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 50@$2 60; Pitch, $2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—The main call has been for Linseed, which has been quoted firm on the basis of 94c.@95c. in casks and barrels, ℘ gallon. Whale and Sperm have been dull and irregular. Lard oil slow of sale at former rates. Cotton-seed Oil quiet; 50 bbls. crude were sold at 44½c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds essentially unaltered.

PETROLEUM—The market has been less active, owing partly to the limited offerings of stock, and the firmness of holders. The export call has been quite moderate, and less disposition has been manifested to purchase on speculative account.... Crude in bulk has been quiet and less buoyant as to price, with 14⅛c.@14½c. quoted as the nominal prices for lots for prompt delivery. Shipping Crude has been in less demand on the basis of 18c.@18¼c. here, and 17¼c.@17⅜c. at Philadelphia, early delivery. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 3,450 bbls. for the day, and 7,956 bbls. for the week. At the Creek the market has been quoted stronger, but less active, for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of $4 40, Upper Road, prompt delivery; and $4 60@$4 65 Lower Road deliveries, various options, within the next 90 days, with sales reported of equal to about 11,000 bbls., all told. Included in the sales were some Upper Road contracts, buyer to July 1, at $4 60 ℘ bbl. Refined Oil has been very quiet in the local market, but held with confidence on the basis of 24¼c.@25c. for Standard White, prompt delivery, with sales reported of only about 800 bbls., to complete a cargo, at the latter rate, and 2,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 24½c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia, the market has been generally quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry noted on the basis of 24¼c.@24½c. for Standard White, early delivery, and 24¼c.@25c. for do., May and June delivery, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls., May delivery, at 24½c.; 7,000 bbls., last half of June, at 24¼c.@25c., mainly at the latter rate; 500 bbls., rumored, at 24¼c., an inside price; and 4,000 bbls., August and September, at 26c. ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,000 bbls. for today, and 17,690 bbls. for the week. The export clearances hence have been 1,250 bbls. and 6,800 cases for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less request at from 27½c.@28c. ℘ gallon, with sales reported of 2,500 cases. Naphtha has been in quite moderate demand for shipment, on the basis of 8½c. in shipping order, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair jobbing inquiry for Pork, at steadier prices. Sales have been reported of 1,050 bbls. in lots, at $17 12½ @$17 25 for New Western Mess; $17@$17 12½ for City do.; $14@$15 for New Prime and Extra Prime; $15 50 for Prime Mess, in lots, and $16 37½ for Thin Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery, a moderate demand has been noted for New Western, on the reduced basis of $17 12½, seller June and July; sales, 1,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy within the range of 7c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Cut-meats have been in less request at 11c.@13½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales, 200 pks. Bacon continues in moderate demand since our last at 9c. for Long Clear; 9¼c. for Short Clear, 9c. for Short Rib, and 8¼c. for Cumberland; sales, 375 pks. Lard has been rather steadier in price, on a less urgent offering, but has been without activity; sales have been reported since our last of 575 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 10½c.@11½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11¼c.@11½c. for new Western Steam, and 10⅞c.@10⅝c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been made of 250 tcs. Western Steam, seller June at 11⅛c. ℘ lb. Beef has been inactive but steady; sales have been reported of 125 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Extra, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been rather dull within the range of from $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 for India Mess, ℘ tierce; sales, 50 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $27@$30 ℘ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls. New Crop Butter has been quiet and heavy. We quote: New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@35c., and very inferior to fair, 12c.@25c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@28c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@25c. ℘ lb. The day's receipts were 3,390 pks. Cheese has been slow of sale at from 10c.@15c. for fair to fancy Factory; 13c.@15c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@14c. for Western; the day's receipts have been 2,316 boxes.

RICE—Has been in limited request, with the advantages as to price in favor of purchasers. Carolina, $8 50@$9 50; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 12½, currency, ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—There has been a livelier call noted for Calcutta Linseed, which has been generally held at $2 35@$2 40, gold, ℘ bushel of 56 lbs., for prompt delivery; sales, 2,000 bags by the *British Commodore* and 1,500 bags by the *Bianca*, both to arrive, at $2 30, gold, 60 days' credit; also, 1,500 bags by the *Pleiades* at $2 33, gold, ℘ 56 lbs. bushel, 30 days' credit; and at Boston, 1,000 bags by the *Akbar*, at $2 20, gold, ℘ bushel of 52 lbs. Nothing really new in Grass-seeds.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, on a rather better inquiry for refining grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,317 hhds., at 9¼c. for good refining Cuba; 9c.@9¼c. for Common, do., and 10c.@10½c. for Porto Rico, grocery stock; also, 500 boxes Havana within a range of from 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. We quote nominally fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 9c.@9¾c., and grocery from 9⅞c.@10⅞c. No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted 10¼c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in quite moderate request at from 12⅝c.@13¼c., as the extremes, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted about steady in price, but without animation. Sales have been reported of 90,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8⅞c.@9c. for common to prime, chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c. for prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 11¼c.@12c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good request at steady rates; sales 450 hhds. Leaf at 5½c.@10c. ℘ lb. Seed-leaf has been in moderate demand and within our previous range; sales 150 cases 1869 Connecticut and Massachusetts at 30c.@37½c.; 85 cases 1870 Pennsylvania Fillers at 13½c.; 75 cases 1869 Sundries at 35c.@65c., ℘ lb. Of Havana, 250 bales were sold at 85c.@$1 10 ℘ lb. We quote the new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs		6c.@ 6½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	6c.@ 7¼c.	6¾c.@ 7¾c.
Good Leaf	7¾c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Fine Leaf	8½c.@ 9½c.	9½c.@ 9¾c.
Selections	9½c.@10½c.	10c. @11c.

We quote Seed-leaf as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	15c.@18c.	12½c.@13c.
Binders and seconds	25c.@32c.	15c. @23c.
Wrappery lots	35c.@40c.	25c. @35c.
Fine wrappers	45c.@65c.	40c. @45c.
New-York State fillers	12c.@15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots	25c.@30c.	22½c.@28c.
Wrappers	30c.@40c.	25c. @40c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	12c.@15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots	20c.@22½c.	16c. @27½c.
Wrappers	20c.@40c.	25c. @40c.

We quote Spanish as follows: *Havana*—Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 97½c.@$1, currency; II cut, $1 12@$1 15, currency; average lot, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus: Black work, Common and Medium, 14c.@17c.; Good and Fine, 19c.@22c.. Bright work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate demand, but quoted rather steadier, with sales reported of 125 bbls. at 91c.@91½c., chiefly at the latter rate, for iron-bound pks. ℘ gallon; receipts, 336 bbls.

WOOL—There has been a slow movement in all kinds, since our last, the second offering of stock, and the firm views of holders checking operations.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively quiet, since our last, in nearly all lines. The demand for room has been fair, mostly for Grain and Petroleum, but the limited supply available and the confident views of holders as to rates, have been against anything like free movements. The offerings of Cotton and Provisions have been moderate; and of general cargo, rather limited. The Petroleum chartering business has been dull, negotiations having been checked by the reduced number of vessels available, and the firmness of ship owners. There has been exceptional activity in the line of Grain charters, with a rather stronger market noted. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 650 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@8-32d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ℘ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 38,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 8d. ℘ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 30s.; 6,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s., and small lots of Tallow, by do., at 27s. 6d., and 225 tons Mahogany and Fustic, by sail, at 20s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 50 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, by steam, at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Bristol, a British bark, of 713 tons register, with equal to about 5,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d., with the privilege of Havre, at 6s. 3d. ℘ quarter. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with equal to 3,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d., with privilege of Penarth Roads and orders, at 6s.; also, a Norwegian bark, of 352 tons register, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ℘ quarter—the latter showing an advance. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, with 2,500 quarters Grain, at 6s., or, if perfect, at 5s. 11d. ℘ quarter. For Hamburg, small lots of Tobacco at unchanged rates; also, a Danish brig with about 900 bbls. Naphtha at 6s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For Antwerp, 12,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ℘ bushel, and 200 tons Lard and Bacon, &c., at 30s. ℘ ton. For Continental ports direct, a British ship (now on the way from Liverpool to Philadelphia) with about 8,000 bbls. Petroleum on terms not ascertained. For a port in the Prussian Baltic, a bark with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 2d. ℘ bbl. For a Windward Island and back, a brig with general cargo on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 12, 1871.

There was a tolerably large but slow trade in Live Stock on this forenoon. At Communipaw Yards Horned Cattle ranged from common to good, and were quoted exclusively from Illinois, if two lots be excepted; prices ran from 12½c.@14½c. ℘ lb., weights from 5 cwt.@8 cwt., on 54 lbs.@56½ lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep were sold from 6c.@8½c. ℘ lb., and one lot went on private terms to Demerara. Lambs were in demand from 13½c.@14c. ℘ lb.; the stock generally was from Indiana, and though fat, was coarse. Trade in Hogs was moderate and firm; City Dressed Hogs sold from 7c.@7½c. Bacon Pigs at 8¼c. ℘ lb. Live Hogs sold from 6c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Choice Pigs were in demand at $6 40 ℘ cwt.

SALES TODAY.

J. H. DOLBEY sold, for self, 175 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12½c.@14c. ℘ lb.; weight 6¼ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold, for selves, 197 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 13½c.@14½c. ℘ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt.; also, for W. KELLY, 34 Steers and Oxen, Missouris, a mixed lot of rough Cattle, at 13½c. ℘ lb.; average weight 7½ cwt.; some of the Oxen weighed 15 cwt., and sold at $110 ℘ head; again, for same, 49 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 14c. ℘ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt. B. W. GILLETT sold, for self, 32 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb.; weight 6¼ cwt. R. MURRAY sold, for D. SHUMAN, 94 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 12½c.@13½c. ℘ lb.; weight 7 cwt., strong; also, for same, 16 Steers, Illinois smooth fat Cattle, at 14c. ℘ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold, for S. W. ALLERTON, 214 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12½c.@14c. ℘ lb.; weight 7 cwt.; also, for self, 171 Steers, mixed Cherokee and native Illinois Cattle, very common and rather rough, from 12c.@14c. ℘ lb.; weight from 5@8 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 147 Sheep, Woolly Indianas, weight 15,400 lbs., at 8½c. ℘ lb.; 185 Sheep, fine wooled Ohios, weight 15,900 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 940 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 37 Jersey Lambs, weight 1,990 lbs., at 14c. ℘ lb. KASE & HOUVER sold 575 Shorn Sheep, weight 45,514 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 100 Woolly Sheep, weight 7,460 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 193 Shorn Sheep, weight 14,000 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 29 Lambs at $7 ℘ head; 25 Lambs, weight 1,410 lbs., at 14c. ℘ lb.; 20 Lambs, weight 1,020 lbs., at 13½c. ℘ lb.; 80 Shorn Sheep shipped for Demerara on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, May 12.—RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—Canal—59,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—20,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat to New-York, 12c.@12½c. FLOUR quiet, steady. WHEAT lower, and in good demand; morning inactive; afternoon sales, 60,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago at $1 37. CORN—Sales, 30,000 bushels at 61c.@62c. for Western, as to quantity and location of elevator, and 63c. for Yellow, in car-lots. OATS dull; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 56c., and 1,000 bushels Ohio at 58c. RYE quiet; no sales reported. BARLEY neglected. SEEDS—Season over. PORK dull and lower; sales at $18. LARD dull at 11½c. HIGHWINES dull at 90c. The receipts of CATTLE are 523 cars, against 526 same day of last week. The 128 cars received during the twenty-four hours since last report went East in first hands, there being no demand here. No sales today. SHEEP—Prices have a downward tendency and the market closed weak, with the following sales: 609 Ohio Shorn, ranging from 80@92 lbs., at $5 50@$6. HOGS—Holders having given way a fair trade was done this morning at a slight decline; sales were made of 1,327 head, as follows: 729, ranging from 194@232 lbs., at $5; 484 do., averaging 192 lbs., at $5 12½, and 114 do., 204 lbs., at $5 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 12.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 4,769 bales; gross, 5,298 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,207 bales; to Havre, 5,835 bales; to Barcelona, 1,260 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 146,774 bales; net receipts of the week, 19,230 bales; gross, 21,654 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,611 bales; to Havre, 10,110 bales; to Bremen, 1,770 bales; to Queenstown, 1,920 bales; to Hamburg, 2,608 bales; to Cork, 4,297 bales; to Barcelona, 1,260 bales; to Antwerp, 1,527 bales; to Bordeaux, 165 bales; to Vera Cruz, 271 bales; coastwise, 3,314 bales; sales of the week, 30,000 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $7@$7 25. CORN quiet at 70.@72c. OATS quiet; Ohio River, 62½c.; St. Louis, 63c.@65c.; Iowa, 65c. BRAN, $1 35. HAY quiet; Prime, $22@$23; Choice, $24 50. PORK dull; Mess offering at $19. BACON scarce; held at 8c.; 9¾c.@10½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.@15c. LARD dull; Tierce, 11c.@11½c.; Keg, 12¼c.@12½c. SUGAR active and firmer; Common, 8c.@9c.; Prime, 11c.@11½c. MOLASSES quiet; Fermenting, 25c.@35c.; Plantation Reboiled, 30c.@50c. WHISKY quiet; Western Rectified, 87½c.@97½c. COFFEE inactive and nominal at 14c.@15½c. GOLD, $1 11⅛. EXCHANGE—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, 122⅛.

CHICAGO, May 12.—FLOUR without decided change. WHEAT less active and a shade weaker; No. 2, $1 29, cash and seller May; $1 28¾, seller June; during the afternoon firmer at $1 29¼@$1 30, cash and seller last half of May; $1 29½@$1 29¾, seller June. CORN fairly active; No. 2, 55½c.; during the afternoon steady at 55½c.@55⅝c.; 55½c., seller May. OATS—Demand fair and market firm at 48½c.@48¾c. RYE buoyant at 90½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominally 80c.@81c. HIGHWINES steady at 87½c. PORK—Demand fair; prices advanced at $17@$17 25. LARD quiet and weak at 10⅛c., cash; 10¼c., seller June. Live HOGS advancing; sales at $4 40@$4 90. Lake FREIGHTS firm; Corn to Buffalo, 4c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 14,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 12.—FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales, 2,800 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 47. CORN dull; sales, 400 bushels at 70c. OATS held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at 90c. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25@$29; Middlings, $30@$32 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7¼c., Corn 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 58c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 41c. RECEIPTS by Lake—87,300 bushels Wheat, 88,500 bushels Corn, and 3,983,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—40,600 bushels Wheat, 8,400 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, and 207,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—COTTON—More doing; Middling, 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR firm; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 65; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6; Double Extra do., $6 25@$6 40. WHEAT—Spring active; Choice Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 38; Winter firmer; Prime Red, $1 60; Prime to Choice Wheat, $1 65@$1 75. CORN—Low grades dull; Mixed, 49c.@50c.; do., sacked, 58½c.@59½c. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 53½c. Iowa; Mixed, in sacks, 57½c.@58c. BARLEY quiet; choice Iowa, $1 15. RYE firm at 85c.@88c. WHISKY steady at 88c. TOBACCO firm. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull at $18. Dry-salted MEATS declining; loose Shoulders, 5¾c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 7c.@7½c.; Clear Rib, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. LARD dull; Refined, 11c. Live HOGS steady at $4 25@$4 75. CATTLE quiet at $4@$6 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—COTTON in good demand at full prices. FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; Family, $6 40@$6 60. WHEAT in good demand and higher; Red Amber, $1 45. CORN—Demand good at full prices; sales at 57c.@58c. RYE—An advance asked, but none established; sales at $1 02@$1 03; asking $1 04@$1 05. OATS—Market steady with a moderate demand. BARLEY steady, with a moderate demand at $1@$1 18, the latter an extreme. PORK quiet and weak; asking $17 50. LARD quiet and unchanged. Bulk-MEATS quiet and unchanged; buyers and sellers apart. BACON—Market steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 7c. for Shoulders; 9c.@9½c. for Sides; generally asking higher. TOBACCO—Demand fair and market firm. WHISKY dull, and declined to 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—COTTON in improved demand; Middling Uplands, 15¾c.; do. Orleans, 16c. SEEDS—Nothing doing. FLOUR steady; Extras, $5 75@$6; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 12½; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 75; Ohio and Indiana do., $6 75@$7 50; Fancy, $7 75@$8 75. WHEAT dull; Red Western, $1 55@$1 58; Amber, $1 60@$1 63; White, $1 70@$1 75. RYE held at $1 20. CORN—Steady inquiry; Yellow, 77c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 73c.@76c. OATS selling at 63c.@63½c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14⅛c.@15⅛c.; Laguayra, 15¼c., gold. SUGAR firm; fair to good Refining, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10⅛c. MOLASSES firm. PETROLEUM—Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 24½c.@24¾c. WHISKY sells at 92½c.@93c. for Western, in iron.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—WHEAT steady, with moderate milling demand; sales, 3 cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 75. RYE dull and nominal. CORN more active and stronger; sales, 5 cars Western Mixed at 76½c.@77c. OATS quiet and dull. The CATTLE market is well supplied with medium weight and stillers; medium to fair Steers ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. higher than last week, while common and extra-heavy weights are unchanged; highest price realized, 7¾c., and from that down to 7c.; Bulls of good weight sold at 6c.@6½c., and Stockers about the same. But little doing in Milch Cows. SHEEP in moderate supply, and market rules tame, price ranging from 5¼c.@7c.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—COTTON strong; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross, 334 bales; exports, coastwise, 3 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 4,035 bales; net receipts of the week, 550 bales; gross, 1,109 bales; exports to Great Britain, 895 bales; coastwise, 495 bales; sales of the week, 2,400 bales. FLOUR active and firm. WHEAT firm; choice White, $2@$2 05; fair to prime, $1 75@$1 90. CORN—White Southern dull at 74c.@75c.; Yellow do. firm at 75c.@76c. OATS dull at 62c.@64c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 92c.@92½c.

MEMPHIS, May 12.—COTTON steady at 14¾c.; receipts, 740 bales; shipments, 810 bales; receipts of the week, 4,011 bales; receipts of the season, 438,000 bales; shipments of the week, 6,820 bales; sales of the week, 7,150 bales; stock, 16,190 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN firm and scarce at 70c.@71c. OATS—Market bare. LARD quiet and weak at 11c.@12½c. PORK quiet at $18 50. BACON firm at 7¼c. for Shoulders, and 9c.@10c. for Sides.

TOLEDO, May 12.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT in fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 43; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 41. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and declining; No. 1, 56½c.; No. 2, 54c. Lake FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—17,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

GALVESTON, May 12.—COTTON steady, in fair demand: Good Ordinary, 12¾c.@13c.; net receipts, 927 bales; exports, coastwise, 455 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 59,227 bales; net receipts of the week, 6,313 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,327 bales; to the Continent, 729 bales; coastwise, 1,588 bales; sales of the week, 9,100 bales.

MOBILE, May 12.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 619 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,695 bales; coastwise, 1,939 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 25,204 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,863 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,843 bales; to the Continent, 1,200 bales; coastwise, 4,353 bales; sales of the week, 3,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 12.—COTTON in demand; prices advanced; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 682 bales; exports coastwise, 442 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 32,416 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,976 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,911 bales; to the Continent, 7,070 bales; coastwise, 1,826 bales; sales of the week, 3,700 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 12.—COTTON strong; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 602 bales; gross, 609 bales; exports to the Continent, 300 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 19,128 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,542 bales; gross, 3,549 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,377 bales; to the Continent, 300 bales; coastwise, 1,641 bales; sales of the week, 3,500 bales.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—TOBACCO very active; sales, 188 hhds. Lugs at $4 75@$6; Low Leaf to Mahogany Wrappers, $25. COTTON firm and unchanged. FLOUR firm; Extra Family held at $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT firm at $1 40@$1 41½. CORN, shelled, 68c. RYE, $1 05. OATS, 63c.; sacked. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—FLOUR quiet and weak. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 31; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 28. OATS quiet; No. 2, 48c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 60c. RYE—No. 1, 87½c. BARLEY unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat.

BOSTON, May 12.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15¾c.; gross receipts, 49 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1 bale; sales, 400 bales; stock, 11,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 503 bales; gross, 4,200 bales; exports to Great Britain, 170 bales; sales of the week, 3,150 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 12.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 25 bales; exports coastwise, 557 bales; sales, 14 bales; stock, 1,546 bales; net receipts of the week, 263 bales; exports coastwise, 1,056 bales; sales of the week, 101 bales.

NORFOLK, May 12.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 350 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,602 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,406 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,053 bales; sales of the week, 300 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 12.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 44½c. RESIN firm at $1 35; Strained, $5 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE quiet, at $2@$4. TAR firm at $2, being an advance of 35c.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—WHEAT dull and declining; No. 1 Red, $1 42. CORN and OATS dull and unchanged. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $5 29; Refined excited and higher; held at 23½c.

DETROIT, May 12.—WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 50; No. 1 White, $1 45; Amber, $1 40. CORN, 63c. OATS steady at 55c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 12.—The market for American Securities was firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93⅛	93¼
Consols for account	93⅛	93⅜@93½
United States 5-20s, 1862	90½	90½
United States 5-20s, 1865	90¼	90¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	92¼	92¼
United States 10-40s	89¼	89½

LIVERPOOL, May 12—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady, and closed with a hardening tendency; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 7⅜d. for Middling, and do. at Savannah or Charleston at 7¼d. for Middling. The sales of the week have been 78,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were taken for export, and 10,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 966,000 bales, including 592,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 48,000 bales, of which 32,000 bales were American; actual export, 22,000 bales. Sales of Cotton on ship named at Charleston or Savannah at 7⅜d. for Middling, and do. at New-Orleans at 7½d. The stock of Cotton at sea bound for this port is 429,000 bales, and not as before reported, and the American is 240,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 329,000 bales, including 240,000 bales American. TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, of which 10,000 quarters were American. Flour, 27s. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 34s. 6d. ℘ quarter for new. PROVISIONS—Pork declining. Cheese, 67s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American. PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, 9d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, May 12.—TALLOW opened 43s. 9d. ℘ cwt. SUGAR opened 30s.@30s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat. LINSEED-OIL closed at 32s.@32s. 5d.

ANTWERP, May 11—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed at 48½ francs for fine pale American.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Agatha States, Miss G. Ridgway, Miss Himeis, and Messrs Villani and Locatelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Moilenhauer and Miss Pateman.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
USED UP and THE CRITIC. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, Miss Clara Morris, and Miss Linda Deitz.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Pryor.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
RANK. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Eytinge, Bates, Morris, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germaine.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Miss Roselli and Messrs. Geo. S. Weeks and Leopold Paul.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.
5th-av., near 45th-st.
ORGAN RECITAL AND SACRED CONCERT. (At 4 o'clock.) Artists: Miss T. Lasar, and Messrs. C. W. Beames, G. C. Rockwood and Soseph Jewett.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The hostile operations about Paris are still going on without any decisive result, and both sides claim the advantage, as usual. The Commune has suppressed several more newspapers, and prohibited religious instruction in the schools. There is a report of a Bonapartist organization throughout France.

Ratifications of the treaty of peace between France and Germany will be exchanged on the 20th instant. The *Alabama* question was discussed in the British House of Lords yesterday, several of the members taking the ground that the Southern States alone were responsible for the depredations. The Spanish Constitutional Congress meets today. Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL died yesterday at the age of seventy-nine.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Attention was called in the Senate, yesterday, to the premature publication of the treaty, and there was a spirited debate on that subject. An investigation has been ordered to be made by a committee consisting of Messrs. Carpenter, Conkling, Trumbull, Davis of Kentucky, and Sumner. Mr. CAMERON stated that the Committee on Foreign Relations will not be ready to report the treaty until Monday next at 11 o'clock. The Senate then adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL.

Business is entirely suspended in Buenos Ayres, and the city, to a great extent, deserted. The Custom-house and all the banks are closed. The ravages of the yellow fever continue.

A fire at Parkersburg, West Va., yesterday, destroyed a sash factory, the Parkersburg Flour Mills, and a number of tenement-houses, and depriving a large number of poor families of their homes and household goods. The loss is about $20,000.

In response to an inquiry made by Col. J. C. CUYLER, Inspector of the Third Division New-York State National Guards, Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND announces that the Commander-in-Chief has no intention to order encampments of the National Guard during this year.

The Synod of the Reformed Church, embracing delegates from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and other States, will convene at Fairfield, Greene County, Ohio, on the 17th of May.

The Southern Baptist Convention met in St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, in the Third Baptist Church. Several hundred delegates representing Southern States were present.

Gov. GEARY has sent a Message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, recommending the examination of the claims for losses sustained from the raid of the rebels into Chambersburg and Southern Pennsylvania.

A general field order, issued by Gen. STONEMAN, directs the Apache Indians in Arizona to remove at once to the White Mountain Reservation, set apart for them, or be pursued and punished wherever found.

ernment, the jury, under instructions of the

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of MAXWELL WOODHULL, of the District of Columbia, as Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, in place of WM. CHEESEBOROUGH, declined.

In the case of the State of Missouri against Gen. JOHN B. GRAY, to recover the amount retained by the latter as commission for presenting the war claims of the State against the Gov- Circuit Court in St. Louis, yesterday, returned a verdict for the State for the full amount claimed, with interest, making in all $113,157. An appeal to the Supreme Court will probably be taken.

The Mace-Coburn fight has been postponed to Friday, June 2, at Kansas City.

The third annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac took place in the Globe Theatre, Boston, yesterday. Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, made the address. The Cavalry Association also held its annual meeting there, yesterday, Gen. PLEASONTON in the chair. Gen. SHERIDAN was elected President for the ensuing year.

While four high-school children were taking a sail at Chicopee, Mass., yesterday, the boat parted and three of them, ARAD SOUTHWORTH, KATE HUNTER and MINNIE WHITE were drowned.

Early yesterday morning a freight train, with an emigrant-car and caboose attached, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, bound west, was run into by an extra freight-train near Attica. Five children were killed, and fourteen or fifteen adults wounded. The killed and wounded were taken to Buffalo.

Drs. GRAY and VANDERPOEL yesterday submitted to the Governor at Albany their report and conclusions on the condition of EDWARD H. RULOFF. Their conclusion is that he is "in sound physical health and entirely sane."

Subscriptions to the new loan, yesterday, amounted to $685,000.

The reference in the matter of the Erie Railway litigation, before Mr. KENNETH G. WHITE, Master, which was to have taken place yesterday, was adjourned at the request of Mr. LANE, counsel for Mr. JAY GOULD, until 1 o'clock next Tuesday.

The Department of Public Works has given Mr. BERGH full authority to repair the ten fountains belonging to the Department. The expenses of refixing and setting the fountains in order will be paid by the Department.

A Step in Advance in International Law.

The treaty of Washington, just concluded, if accepted by the Senate, will form another step in the progress of international legislation, and will add another to the long and honorable list of improvements to international law which this country has bestowed on the world. The most important article in the treaty—Article 6—it will be remembered, is the following:

ARTICLE 6. In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators, they shall be governed by the following three rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case:

RULES—A neutral Government is bound—First: To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use. Secondly: Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men. Thirdly: To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules, as a statement of principle of international law, which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in article 1 arose, but that Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that, in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of these claims, the arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules, and the high contracting parties agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other Maritime Powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

To appreciate the importance of this, our readers must recall what the respective positions of the British and American Governments were on the very points conveyed in the rules given above. Under the long history of the operations of our famous Neutrality acts of 1818, our Courts have always taken the ground that, not only no vessel in the United States could be "fitted out, armed, or equipped," to cruise against a Power with which we were at peace, but that any evidence of "intent" to use a vessel for such a purpose, whether she were fully armed or not, was sufficient cause to authorize the revenue officers to detain her, and to justify the Courts in condemning her. We have also held throughout that our ports could not be used as the base of the naval operations of one belligerent against another, or to renew or refit supplies for such enterprises, or to recruit men. Our laws, moreover, have made it the special duty of revenue officers to detain vessels against which there is "probable cause" of hostile intent, and require strict bonds from the owners or consignees of armed vessels, about to sail from our ports, that they shall not be employed against a Power with which we are at peace.

This liberal and advanced legislation in regard to international duties was framed by our Government when we were a weak Power; was honorably followed, when we were strong, toward many weaker Powers, and is still held as a binding code in our relations with other nations. No one thing in the history of the United States is more creditable to it than the honorable and disinterested spirit with which she has observed this liberal code of international law, which was of her own framing.

The British Government, as is well known, framed its "Foreign Enlistment Act" of 1819 on the model of our acts of 1818, but, apparently through design, never made it as strict as our own—not throwing on revenue officers the duty of detaining vessels on suspicion, nor requiring bonds of the owners of suspicious cruisers. The British Courts, moreover, have never given so liberal and generous an interpretation of the duties entailed upon the Government by this law. Thus, during our civil war, in the case of the *Alexandra*, the Chief Baron took the ground that the offense of "equipping" or "arming" a vessel could not be complete, unless the vessel was actually made ready for hostile operations within British territory. He also ruled that as to "intent," it must be an intent so to arm and equip the vessel that, when she left the British ports, she would be ready for hostile operations, and that an intent to use her as an armed cruiser against a peaceful power, was no violation of the law, provided the purpose were to put the arms aboard her in some place outside of British jurisdiction.

This pettifogging opinion on a great international duty was objected to, it should be said to the honor of the British Bar, by some of the Judges and many leading lawyers. The ruling, however, of the Judges of the Exchequer, and the weakness of the British Neutrality Act, undoubtedly encouraged the adventurers who sent forth the rebel cruisers from British ports, and especially gave an opportunity for the escape of the *Alabama*. All this, however, is changed now. The British position is given up, and the American adopted. Whatever may be the British municipal legislation, the Government will be bound now by solemn treaty to prevent the fitting out or arming of such vessels against a friendly Power, and to detain them, if there is reasonable suspicion of their "intent," no matter where their armament is to be put aboard, or whether the arming is partial or complete. Nor can she henceforth allow her ports, as was done in our civil war, to be used as a base for hostile operations. She is bound, too, to use "all diligence" with her own officials to carry out these international provisions.

The British Cabinet will, probably, if this treaty become law, recommend to Parliament such amendments to the Foreign Enlistment Act as will enable these rules of the treaty to become municipal law. But, whether this be done or not, the British Government are equally bound to execute these rules, and henceforth they will become part and parcel of that great code of justice and humanity between nations, which is the greatest achievement of modern civilization.

The Bill for Gagging the Press and the Public.

Yesterday the Bar Association had their appointed interview with Gov. HOFFMAN, at Albany, and we present elsewhere a full report of the proceedings. There are some Democrats who pretend that they do not know what the Amendments to the Code really mean. More shame to them for saying so, seeing that the infamous bill has been thoroughly exposed by men perfectly competent to discuss it. But this morning they have another chance of informing their minds. Let them read the address made by Mr. EVARTS to Gov. HOFFMAN. If after studying that, they still remain undecided in their opinions, they ought to retire to the convenient seclusion of some charitable institution.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is among the numerous Democratic lawyers who regard the Amendments passed under the lash of TWEED and SWEENY as an outrage upon the people. Mr. TOM FIELDS—the gentleman who introduced a measure for making St. Patrick our patron saint, and who, unluckily, is the associate of SWEENY in "managing" the Central Park—was the very appropriate medium of smuggling the bill through the Legislature. Dirty work never comes amiss to him. He is always ready to roar down honest men in the Legislature, like a Bull of Basan, and never scruples to do any job which SWEENY—whom the *World*, by the bye, says is a "*swindler*"—puts into his hands. TOM FIELDS is also the bosom friend of the Judges in whose interest these "amendments to the Code" were passed. *Now* can people understand why they were smuggled through the Legislature? TOM FIELDS did it to oblige his friend the "Jedge," and his other cronies, the Boss and SWEENY. These are the instrumentalities, by which the most monstrous infringement on popular liberties ever attempted during the history of this State, was brought into existence. Is not TOM FIELDS worthy of a monument? Surely the public must be delighted to see the Central Park in the hands of so honest a gentleman.

Will the Governor sign this bill? At present we prefer to do him the justice to believe that he will not. The pressure put upon him by the Ring may be very great, but Mr. HOFFMAN is not quite a slave. He is a gentleman, after all, and must in his heart detest fellows of the class of TOM FIELDS, and all their works. We hope the Governor will do justice to his better qualities, and refuse to sign this bill—which all respectable Democratic papers condemn. The Albany *Argus* does, indeed, nobly support its present reputation by defending the bill, and asserts that it only gives to State Courts the power exercised by Federal Courts. This statement does not arise from excess of partisanship—it is probably the result of sheer stupidity and ignorance. The New-York *Express* likewise attempts to defend the amendments. The rules of the Senate are quoted as evidence that the bill could not have been smuggled through. A child of ten years old would laugh at this excuse. Has the *Express* never heard before that bills have been hurried through the Legislature, without anybody but the authors of them knowing their contents? Its innocence is a little too foolish to be amusing. The *Express* also reiterates the silly assertion that the United States Courts have common law powers to punish contempts. It knows as little of the law of 1831 as it does of the amendments to the Code, of which, after defending TWEED against the charge of having procured their passage, it coolly says: "We just say this in answer to the TIMES, and not in defense of the provisions of the Code, which we have not seen." Any editor making such an admission as that, confesses his utter incompetency to discuss the subject. The amendments have been published at length, have been repeatedly discussed by the public Press, have been read all over the country, except in the *Express* office, and have attracted the attention of the whole Bar of the State. At the very moment when a Committee of the Bar of this City was before the Governor, calling his attention to their outrageous provisions, and Democratic lawyers like SAMUEL J. TILDEN join in the protests, the editor of the *Express* says "we have not seen them." Well, what on earth were his eyes given to him for? Why does the *Express* attempt to discuss a law which it has not even read, and which it will probably *not* read until everybody has done talking about it?

The Communists at Bay.

If it be true, as stated in a cable dispatch, that the Communists are only 12,000 strong, they are fighting as no Frenchmen of this generation have ever fought. The men who hold Paris with a tenacity so stubborn that hostile entrenchments in the Bois de Boulogne do not dismay them, and the loss of a point so vital as Fort Issy is only regarded as a fresh incentive to resistance, have earned for themselves a place in the array of forces that will shape the future of France. Nobody who has watched the progress of the Versailles troops toward the reduction of Paris, need be reminded that the Republic and the Commune are not the only two elements to be considered in the present struggle. The Capital might have been occupied long ago, had the soldiers who obey the orders of M. THIERS been animated by any genuine devotion to the Versailles Government. The great misfortune of France at the present moment is, that she has no leader, and no principles fitted to command the enthusiasm of a people demoralized by a long worship of success, and trained to substitute an exaggerated national vanity for the ideal of true patriotism. What is popularly known as the *quart d'heure de Rabelais*—the long deferred settling-day—has come with a vengeance, and there is a sort of morbid consolation to be derived from the continuance of the present troubles, inasmuch as they defer the time when the nation must settle down to the dreary work of paying out of hard-won earnings, the heavy penalty of defeat. One hundred millions of dollars are to be paid by France to Germany thirty days after the entry of the Versailles Army into Paris.

It is far from unlikely that this newly announced provision of the final treaty of peace may help to retard the event on which it depends. In the Versailles army there are Bonapartists, Orleanists and Legitimists, as well as Republicans. If the leaders of these sections of French politics have any avowed policy at all, it is that of waiting upon events. One of the contingencies reckoned upon is that the moderate Republic to which M. THIERS expresses himself devoted, will prove unable to cope with the Communist opposition, and that the country will throw itself into the arms of some of the rival factions. The pacification of Paris, and the payment of the first installment of the indemnity to Germany, would entitle the existing Government, on the one hand, to the confidence of the people, and on the other to the support of the Cabinet of Berlin. Meanwhile, France is uncertain on whom to depend, and Germany is ready to sustain any Government that is strong enough to make itself obeyed, and popular enough to be trusted with the savings of the people.

The determined stand made by the Commune will, even after it has ceased, compel some concessions to the men who have proved so formidable. Were the fanatics of the Parisian faubourgs of Anglo-Saxon race, they would probably emigrate the moment they were fairly beaten. But with Frenchmen, and more especially Parisians, the ties of locality are too strong to be dissolved, even by bitter disappointment and irreparable disaster. Be their numbers twelve thousand or a hundred thousand, they will represent henceforth, as LOUIS NAPOLEON used to say he did, "a cause, a principle, and a defeat." They will be perpetually on the watch to retrieve the one and to avenge the other. The shame of the German occupation will rankle less deeply than the memory of being conquered by men of their own race and people. There will be memories of triumph, too, like the bayonet charge that reconquered Vanvres, and the sanguinary struggle at the Bridge of Neuilly. It will be difficult to appease a faction like this, but still more difficult to disregard it. France, if she is to remain a Republic at all, cannot, as she has before attempted, retain an Imperial organization. The great cities must, unquestionably, have a more potent voice than heretofore in the selection of their local officers. For good or evil, universal suffrage must be allowed its full share in municipal as well as national affairs. With towns that are Republican, and rural districts that are Imperialist or monarchical, the problem of French cohesion is one of the hardest of European politics. On the mode in which it is worked out depends, perhaps more than on any other circumstance, the future of European democracy.

Hats Off to Dr. Carnochan.

Captains and owners of ships seem to have an unaccountable reluctance to acknowledge the true position of Dr. CARNOCHAN in this country. It is generally supposed that he is merely the Health Officer of the port, and that his conduct must be guided by certain fixed regulations. This is an utter mistake; and if Captains of vessels would only get the fact into their heads, it would greatly promote their convenience. Dr. CARNOCHAN is in reality lord paramount of the port, and he shares his honors with an assistant, Mr. REID. As in many other similar cases, the man is very often bigger than his master. So long as Dr. CARNOCHAN can get a paragraph into a certain morning paper approving of his actions, it is part of his religion that the opinion of the rest of the world counts for nothing. Like a hackman or an Irish servant girl, he pins his faith to his favorite newspaper. He makes it, on his part, worth the while of that paper to lend him this support, by distinctly violating the laws which ought to govern the Health Officer; and so between them Dr. CARNOCHAN is absolutely master of the port. When the *Russia* arrived on Wednesday evening, this tremendous potentate's yacht was accidentally passed by unobserved. Such an indignity naturally threw Dr. CARNOCHAN into a paroxysm. His anger was enough to shake the spheres. They say the scene on board his yacht was truly appalling. He vowed in the name of the *Herald*—his only Deity—to be fearfully revenged. And he kept his vow. Because the Health Officer's yacht had been accidentally passed, either Dr. CARNOCHAN or Mr. REID kept the passengers on board the *Russia* all Wednesday night, and did not allow them to land until Thursday, after midday. In short, they were imprisoned for about eighteen hours. Thus was the majesty of the Health Officer vindicated. Mr. REID, in the meanwhile, contented himself with heaping denunciations on all the officers of the ship. This is not an exceptional case. Many ships have been kept out of the port for hours, or even days, together, to suit the whim of the Health Officer. It is easy for him to invent excuses at any time for harassing Captains or owners, and he has used his powers very freely.

Now, let this be a warning to all other vessels entering the port. They must learn to know who Dr. CARNOCHAN really is. A new code of formalities will shortly be drawn up for the observance of all Captains, officers of ships, and other inferior beings. The rigging must be manned and salutes fired whenever Dr. CARNOCHAN's yacht comes in sight, and when he appears on the deck of a ship, fresh quids must be served out among the crew, a hornpipe must be danced, the Captain must prostrate himself once, and the chief officer three times, with forehead touching the ground. If these directions are not observed, the Captain will be removed from the ship, and put into solitary confinement, and the baggage of the passengers will be divided among the persons employed in the *Herald* office. Dr. CARNOCHAN is a much greater authority than the President of the United States, and although he has been trying for months past to make people understand his enormous superiority, it is still only partially recognized. Backed by the *Herald*, as he is in the habit of saying, he don't care a fig for public opinion. And quite right too. We hope this great man will go on. Let him persevere in his spirited course. Let him tame the proud spirits of haughty mariners. By all means let us have an example made of some of these Captains, whether foreigners or natives, who do not lick the dust when they come into the awful presence of Dr. CARNOCHAN. We shall from time to time keep the public informed of the progress made by the greatest Health Officer the world has yet seen, and the *Herald* may be depended upon to give ready insertion to Dr. CARNOCHAN's numerous articles, written with his own pen, for the purpose of proving that there never was and never will be again, so talented, vigilant or good-tempered a public official as the Health Officer of New-York. In the meanwhile, citizens who happen to be expecting the arrival of relatives or friends by ocean steamers, will do well to inquire of Dr. CARNOCHAN, (or his assistant,) beforehand, on what day, *after* the steamer is in port, it will be his good pleasure to permit them to land?

A Model Nurse-Maid.

There is no way of accounting for many crimes which are daily committed, except upon the rather unsatisfactory explanation of a deficient moral sense. The almost incredible vileness of that miserable creature who was lately convicted in Connecticut of a nameless and horrible crime, it is impossible to reconcile with the ordinary rules of human action. And although of all crimes the wanton taking of human life is the one from which average humanity most shrinks, yet this, too, not seldom becomes the motive and subject of diseased desire. Read in the light of actual events, DE QUINCEY's essay on "Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts" ceases to seem preposterous. Indeed, its wildest improbabilities were almost realized long before by the Old Man of the Mountains and his cheerful Society of Assassins. They, however, whatever they may have become in time, had at first the motive of religious and political fanaticism to inspire them. They did not kill altogether for the mere sport of killing, but, like our Southern Democratic friends, because they had a mission. Not even the Indian thug, or the Italian bravo, or a creature more treacherous and savage than either, the New-York rough, slays from sheer bloodthirstiness.

Yet well-authenticated cases are on record where a taste for murder seems to have been acquired and indulged pretty much as the inebriate contracts and gratifies a passion for strong drink. Of this sort is a very remarkable instance given in late English papers. At the Lambeth Police Court, on the 28th of April, was arraigned one AGNES NORMAN, aged fifteen, a nurse-girl in the employment of WILLIAM BEER, a London pawnbroker. She was charged with the murder of one of her employer's children, and if the evidence adduced may be trusted, she seems to have developed a real passion for homicide. The child, left in her charge by its parents one evening, while they went out for a visit, was dead from suffocation on their return. At one of her former places, a baby, which had been brought into the house by a friend of her mistress, was found soon after dead in the bed where it had been left. At another time she brought home insensible a child which she had taken out for an airing, with the explanation that it had fallen from her arms. The child recovered, but a second attempt on its life was more successful, and she brought it back dead. A boy seven years old in another family "awoke with a choking sensation, and afterward told his father that the girl had placed her hand over his mouth and then given him money not to say anything about it." Another child left in her care was found dead in bed, and still another insensible—the latter after its recovery showing the greatest terror when it saw the girl.

Whenever this youthful Borgia had no babies with which to quench her strange thirst for blood, she kept her hand in and partly satisfied her murderous instincts by an indiscriminate slaughter of all domestic animals within her reach. So in one house where she was employed, "three dogs, a cat, a parrot, a number of gold-fish, and nearly a dozen fancy birds" are supposed to have fallen victims to her destroying fury. In another family, several domestic animals died suddenly without apparent cause. Taken altogether, this is certainly one of the most remarkable cases of homicidal mania extant. That so young a person should have evinced so unnatural an appetite is hardly less wonderful than that she should have been able to gratify it so long without detection. Good nurses are hard to find all over the world—as most of our family readers know to their cost. A rude, cross-grained, selfish importation from abroad is the article most people are obliged to be content with. But we ought to be thankful that very few nurses are quite so bad as AGNES NORMAN.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Express* states that the act amending the Code was passed by proper means. The *Express* evidently does not understand (as we have shown above) any one fact connected with the case. When the act in question was introduced into the Assembly, Mr. H. R. DURFEE, the member from Wayne County, went to Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS, who had the bill in charge, and asked, what were the contents of the bill? Mr. FIELDS replied that it was only some amendments to the Code, sent up by the *New-York Bar Association*. "Is that all?" said Mr. DURFEE. "About all," replied Mr. FIELDS. Although Mr. DURFEE was not satisfied, he was unable to obtain any further information regarding the nature of the bill. Now this, we assure our readers, on authority which cannot be disputed, is the way in which the bill was smuggled through. Would it not be as well for the Democratic papers to make themselves acquainted with the facts, before undertaking to defend this infamous measure?

Were it not for the fate that impends over EDWARD H. RULOFF, there would be something almost ludicrous in the latest incident of his chequered career. The Governor sent two doctors to talk with him, in order to find out whether he was either too sick or too mad to be hung. RULOFF's own plea being that he was too wise to be sent summarily out of the world, he talked to the deputation like the philosopher which he doubtless is. A discriminating public may not discover any striking evidence of transcendent talent in the dialogue. RULOFF's theology is, like his philosophy, somewhat tainted with charlatanism, and where it is not humbug it is blasphemous nonsense. As there never was the slightest occasion for this latest interview with the spoiled darling of the condemned cell, the medical certificate that RULOFF is "in sound physical strength and entirely sane," can hardly affect public opinion as to his deserts. The chances are, therefore, that the *Tribune's* protégé will meet his fate on Thursday amid public satisfaction, unless, indeed, the crazy individual who offered himself through the columns of that journal as a substitute should press himself upon the acceptance of the Governor.

A member of the Board of Health writes to us in order to correct a misapprehension conveyed by our paragraph relating to the resolution passed at Thursday's meeting, directing the inspection of all unoccupied and undrained grounds in the City, with a view to placing them in proper condition. Our correspondent explains that the tardiness of moving in this matter, is not chargeable to the Board, but to the Legislature, and that it was only at the close of last session that a bill was got through enabling them to take the remedial measures now proposed. Prompt action was taken as soon as a certified copy of the law could be obtained, and if further steps are followed up with equal dispatch, we shall soon have very short work made of the undrained sources of pestilence in this City. We cheerfully give publicity to this explanation, and are very happy to have the opportunity of believing, as our correspondent alleges, that "the Board is working in good faith to do its whole duty."

Boston is this week filled with soldiers. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Army of the Potomac, and the Ninth Army Corps are holding their conventions and *réunions* there. These meetings are a renewal of friendships formed in the army, and have no other significance. There are no ties formed under any circumstances so strong as those created among men who have suffered common privation. These friendships, born of a common partnership in danger, do not weaken with years, nor are they forgotten in other pursuits. Many persons outside of the organizations have attempted to give to them a political character, but this is foreign to their purpose. If the larger number of those who assemble at these anniversaries are Republicans, it is owing to the fact that the mass of the army was Republican. These meetings keep alive the spirit of patriotism which urged men into the field during the war of the rebellion, and are thus worthy of all commendation.

It would almost seem that Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD desired to rival the reputation of his brother of "pettifogging" notoriety. Instead of fairly and directly meeting the charges of "violation of the law of commercial honor," preferred against him by Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, of the Associated Press, he takes refuge in the insinuation that a precedent for the offense of the Cable Company was suggested by Mr. SIMONTON himself. As will be seen elsewhere, the latter gentleman makes this line of defense the occasion of a retort, which is as cutting as it is conclusive. The specific charges made against the Managers of the Atlantic Telegraph remain not only unanswered, but emphasized by their own declarations. Another such attempt at defense would be worse than a full confession of guilt.

The Republican Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, which is to assemble at Harrisburg on Wednesday next, has an important duty to perform. The candidates nominated for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General must be men of the highest respectability, able to command the whole vote of the party. This Gen. HARTRANFT and Col. CAMPBELL, the present incumbents of those offices, could do, but they positively decline renomination. Good men are not wanting in the State, and the Convention will have an abundant number from which to select. This selection, must, however, be wisely made, for a large mass of the voting population is still excited by the mining strike, and nourish the prejudices which that struggle has engendered. The Democracy, feeling the contest of next Fall to be a forerunner of that of 1872, will use every endeavor to carry the State. This the Republicans can prevent by wise nominations. There is in the State a clear Republican majority, and the nomination of men who will command the respect of the party will bring it out, and to this result the nominations made at Harrisburg can be made to contribute.

The terrible accident of yesterday morning on the Erie Railroad affords another illustration of the gross tampering with human life which is a daily characteristic of too many of our great arteries of traffic. Whatever right the officials may have had to attach an emigrant-car to the end of a freight-train, they had no right to forget that, after that had been done, the train ought to have been guarded with all the precautions which would have been necessary had it been composed of passenger-cars exclusively. Should it be pleaded that a double break in a coupling could not have been foreseen or provided against, it must be remembered that such possibilities are among the most ordinary contingencies of railroad management. To calculate so implicitly upon immunity from accident that another freight-train should have been allowed to come up close behind, and so place the lives of some forty persons at the mercy of a broken axle or coupling was a proceeding almost involving the guilt of murder.

In Nova Scotia, as everybody knows, there is a large party favoring annexation to the United States. The elections to be held on Monday next will probably develop the strength of this party, although the question is not directly at issue. The annexationists allege that a victory for the Anti-Confederationists will be one for annexation, because, they say, a defeat of the Unionists now will be lasting. The Unionists are, however, equally confident of success. They assert that since the last elections, when the Anti-Confederationists triumphed by so decided a majority, there has been a great change of sentiment, that the people understand the question to be confederation with Canada, or annexation to the United States, and that a large majority prefer the former. The canvass is very bitter on both sides.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Searching for the Divulger of its Secrets—The Steed Having Gone the Stable is to be Locked—Is the Treaty to be Ratified?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Newspaper enterprise having got the start of the Senate on the treaty, that body proposes now to have an investigation to see how it was done. That's as easy as "rolling off a log." All they have got to do is to find out which Senator let it out—for it is morally certain that one of them did. The Senate, in deference to its own dignity, must find out which Senator held its rules in disregard. The prospect is, therefore, that there will be a nice squabble over it. As there were only eight copies sent to the Senate, it is easy to trace them. The office of the Executive Clerk seems to be clear from imputation, as does that of the Government Printer; for the employes of both were double guarded from the time the copy left the Senate until the printing wagon landed a hundred and twenty-five copies, in five packages of twenty-five each, in Col. MORRIS' room. When SHANKLAND and SYMPSON, who had been set to watch each other, turned the key on them, and then locked each other out of doors, and wended their weary way home after midnight. It is reported that quite a debate occurred in Executive Session to-day on this matter, and that ratification is indefinitely postponed in consequence. It is said that Messrs. CAMERON, MORTON, CONKLING, THURMAN and others spoke their minds about the business, and that Mr. CARPENTER moved a resolution of investigation, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Carpenter, Conkling, Trumbull, Sumner and Davis were appointed such Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. A number of Senators who were in favor of giving the treaty to the public Press on Thursday last, regretted that it had been published in this way, on account of its having been transmitted to the Senate in confidence by the Executive, and therefore to maintain the honor and dignity of the Senate, they urged the appointment of the special committee to ascertain who had violated the rules, declared their object was to ascertain what member or officer of the Senate had so grossly violated the confidence reposed in him. They expressed themselves as having been in favor of the publication of the treaty providing a majority of the Senate had so determined, but, as it was not so decided, the matter of its publication should, in their opinion, be investigated. The injunction of secrecy upon Senators in reference to all matters which should take place in Executive Session was discussed, and every Senator who spoke expressed the opinion that every one of their number was in honor bound not to divulge any of the proceedings of the Executive Session.

THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

The Foreign Relations Committee had a long sitting again today on the treaty, and it is said that several amendments were discussed and voted on. There is now no good ground for believing any amendments will be made by the Committee or in the Senate. It does not require a two-thirds vote to amend, but only a majority. It is only the final vote on ratification that must have two-thirds of the votes recorded in order to succeed, but there is no present indication that a majority can be brought together in favor of any single amendment yet proposed.

TONE OF SENTIMENT.

The treaty has not been considered much by individual Senators, and so it cannot be known what may be developed, when the discussion once begins. The tone of sentiment still continues favorable to ratifying the labor of the Commission, and no opposition that seems at all factious has yet arisen. If the Democrats were willing to make party capital off the question they have not yet seen their way clear to do it, but they have not committed themselves to any course of action.

OBITUARY.

Sir John Herschel.

Sir JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM HERSCHEL, the astronomer, whose death is reported in the cable dispatches this morning, was the only son of Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL, whose name has long stood at the head of the list of English scholars in his department of science, and was born at Slough, near Windsor, on the 7th of March, 1792. He was educated at St. John College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself greatly in mathematical studies and became the Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman of his class of 1813. In the following year he undertook, in conjunction with Dean PEACOCK, a reconstruction of the Differential Calculus of La Croix. From that time for forty years his studies and labors in mathematical and astronomical science were continuous, and the books and papers which he has put forth would form a complete library in themselves on these subjects. He inherited his father's estate, together with the great telescope with which his discoveries and observations were made. His most important, but least popular labor, was in making catalogues of stars, and in gathering accurate information on the multiple stars. The catalogue presented to the Royal Society in 1826 contained 380 double and triple stars whose positions had never before been fixed. A catalogue published in 1827 added 295 to this list, and was followed by another of 384 in 1828. A work containing accurate measurements of a large number of stars was contributed to the "Transactions of the Astronomical Society" in 1830. At the same period he was engaged in a variety of physical studies, and wrote a "Treatise on Sound," which appeared in the *Cyclopædia Metropolitana*, a "Treatise on Light," a "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," which was placed at the head of Dr. LARDNER's Cyclopædia, and a "Treatise on Astronomy."

The four years from 1834 to 1838 Dr. HERSCHEL spent at the Cape of Good Hope, making important observations on the stars of the southern heavens. He established an observatory at Feldhausen, and conducted all his observations at his own expense. In the published results of his work is contained more accurate knowledge than before existed concerning that hemisphere of the skies. On his return he was overwhelmed with honors, and the Government offered to indemnify him for the expense of the expedition. This he declined, but he was at once made a baronet, elected President of the Royal Society, and honored with the degree of D. C. L. by Oxford University. In 1842 he was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, at Aberdeen. His *Outlines of Astronomy*, the work by which he is best known to the ordinary students of science, was first published in 1850. The same year he was made Master of the Mint, a position which he occupied until 1855. He was the recipient of a great number of medals and other testimonials from scientific bodies and was corresponding member of numerous foreign societies. He leaves a son, who will inherit his title. WILLIAM JAMES HERSCHEL, born in 1833, and since 1853 employed in the civil service in India.

TELEGRAMS.

Incessant Bombardment of the Ramparts of Paris.

The Committee of Safety Find Treason in the Camp.

Religious Instruction Forbidden in the Schools.

Prince Bismarck's Views on the French and German Treaty.

The British Lords Discussing the Alabama Claims.

Five Children Killed and Twenty Adults Wounded on the Erie Road.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Operations Against the Ramparts of Paris—A Terrific Fire Kept Up—Advantage Claimed by Both Sides.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says Col. BRUNEL has been appointed commandant of Fort Vanvres. A series of batteries has been prepared in the Arrondissement of the Pantheon. A pestilence is apprehended in Paris. The *Daily News'* dispatch from Paris says the National battalions are thinning out rapidly. The resignation of Gen. ROSSEL causes discouragement among the Communists. M. DELESCLUZE is unable to do much, in consequence of ill health. but, in a speech just delivered, he expressed confidence in the future, freedom of France, and in the success of the Commune. The *Telegraph's* dispatch from Versailles says the insurgents are unable to repair the damages done to their works by the Versaillists' batteries, and will possibly attempt the defeat of the latter by an attack in strong force. The Mayor of the town of Issy has been arrested. M. FLOQUET was arrested while on his way to Bordeaux and imprisoned.

VERSAILLES, May 12.—The Government batteries maintain a terrific fire upon the ramparts of Paris, and the fortifications still held by the insurgents.

PARIS, May 12.—The Communists claim victories, and deny the reports of successes for the Versaillists. Fort Vanvres was retaken by the Communists at the point of the bayonet. There was a desperate engagement around Issy, and the Communists claim to have recaptured the Park of Issy. The Versaillists are cutting trenches in front of the Maillot Gate, and concentrating their troops in the Bois de Boulogne. There was a sharp fusillade about Fort Bicetre today. M. VICTOR SCHOELCHER has been arrested.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Standard* of this evening has a dispatch asserting that the Communist forces are only 12,000 strong, and that the Versailles Army could go into Paris today if it would.

Treason in the Commune—More Papers Suppressed—Religious Instruction Prohibited—Report of a Vast Bonapartist Organization Throughout France.

PARIS, May 12.—The Committee of Public Safety has issued a proclamation to the people, which says:

"The Republic and the Commune have escaped a mortal peril. Treason had penetrated our ranks, and bribes had been distributed. ROSSEL'S surrender of Issy was the first step of the drama—the opening of the gates of Paris was to follow. A majority of the guilty have been arrested; a Court-martial is now sitting, and their punishment will be exemplary."

Numerous papers have been suppressed. The Commune has ordered that religious instruction cease, and that all crucifixes and Madonnas be removed from the schools. M. DELESCLUZE reports to the Commune that the ramparts are sufficiently guarded to prevent surprise. The *Siècle* says a vast Bonapartist organization exists throughout France. Commune emissaries are arranging the convocation of four Municipal Congresses at Bordeaux, Lyons, Nantes and Lille.

VERSAILLES, May 12—Evening.—The Government troops today made a determined assault upon the Convent of Issy and carried the position at the point of the bayonet, though it was stoutly defended by the insurgents. Many of the enemy were killed and three guns were captured.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Prince Bismarck on the Treaty—Ratifications to be Exchanged on the 20th.

BERLIN, May 12.—In the German Parliament today, Prince BISMARCK gave the particulars of his recent visit to Frankfort to confer with MM. FAVRE and PONYER QUERTIER. He said that if the object sought had not been accomplished, the Germans would have taken possession of Paris and demanded the withdrawal of the Versailles forces behind the Loire. The treaty which was concluded hastens the payment of the war indemnity to Germany. Half a milliard of it is to be paid by France thirty days after the entry of the Versailles Army into Paris, and a milliard more before the end of December of the present year. Then only will the Germans evacuate the Paris forts. As to the abrogation of the commercial treaty, Prince BISMARCK stated that the withdrawal of France from the maintenance of that instrument was merely for the purpose and in the hope of the receipt of increased customs duties, with which to liquidate her indebtedness. The ratifications of the treaty are to be exchanged on the 20th inst.

BERLIN, May 11.—The Emperor WILLIAM is slightly indisposed.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Alabama Question in the House of Lords—Condition of Ireland and the Colonies Before the Commons.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Lords today Lord REDESDALE asked whether the United States could legally raise the question of remuneration for the vessels and property destroyed by the *Alabama*. He argued that the Southern States of the American Union were alone responsible for the depredations of the *Alabama* and kindred ships, and that the Government of Great Britain could not have legally detained the *Alabama*, for she was not armed when she left British waters. The Earl of LAUDERDALE concurred in the view expressed by Lord REDESDALE. Earl GRANVILLE said he was glad the question had been raised, as it gave him the opportunity of stating that the adjustment made at Washington had not turned upon the point supposed by Lord REDESDALE, that the Crown advisers had not even suggested it. He promised that before the treaty was ratified there should be ample opportunity for the full consideration of its provisions, but in the meantime expressed regret at the occurrence of desultory discussions. Earl GRANVILLE in continuation, admitted that it was the duty of the Government to give every attention to the view of the subject presented by Lord REDESDALE, as well as to all other matters which would aid it in resistance to the payment of these claims. He concluded by stating that the treaty itself would be in the hands of the Government by the end of next week, and that it would be promptly laid before Parliament for consideration.

In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE announced that the Whitsuntide recess would be from May 26 to June 1. The consideration of the Irish question was continued until the recess. At the evening session, Mr. MACFIE, member for Leith, moved for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the relations of the colonies, both to the mother country and to each other. and to ascertain in what manner they can be strengthened and bound in closer ties of friendship and loyalty to the Empire.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Meeting of the Spanish Congress—Banquet by Minister Jay—Death of Sir John F. W. Herschel.

MADRID, May 11.—The Constitutional Congress will meet to-morrow, and M. MORET will, on Saturday, submit a statement embodying a complete financial scheme which provides for great savings in the expenditures of various departments of the Government.

VIENNA, May 12.—The American Minister, Mr. JOHN JAY, gave a banquet today in honor of Mr. CHILDERS, until recently First Lord of the British Admiralty.

LONDON, May 12.—Sir JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM HERSCHEL, only son of the great astronomer, and himself an astronomer of world-wide repute, died this morning at the age of seventy-three.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Sapphire Off the Reefs—Murder of a Second Officer—Mortality in San Domingo.

HAVANA, May 12.—The English steamer *Sapphire*, which ran on Mattacomba reef during a hurricane in October, was towed into port today. Mr. LANGE, the second officer of the German steamer *Koln*, who was stabbed during the passage from New-Orleans by an Italian, died yesterday. Mr. NARROW, the purser of the steamer, was fired at twice by the Italian, but the shots missed him.

SAN DOMINGO, May 6.—The toe disease is spreading, and over 1,000 cases are in hospital.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Cruelty to Coolies by School-Masters—The Sugar Crop.

NEW-AMSTERDAM, Berbice, May 5, via KINGSTON, Jam.—The journals of this colony, (British Guiana,) denounce the tyrannical treatment of the coolies by the school-masters. The former, it seems, are so much afraid of the latter, that they dare not complain and submit to the treatment.

DEMERARA, May 7.—The sugar crop is the largest ever known here.

Yellow-Fever in Buenos Ayres—Entire Suspension of Business.

BUENOS AYRES, April 14, via LONDON, May 12.—Business is entirely suspended, and the city to a great extent deserted. The Custom-house and all the banks are closed. The ravages of the yellow-fever continue, and will apparently only cease for the want of victims to the disease.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

An Erie Emigrant Car Run into by a Freight Train—Five Children Killed and Twenty Adults Wounded—Names of the Victims.

BUFFALO, May 12.—The accident on the Erie Railroad occurred at 4½ A. M., instead of 6 A. M., as previously telegraphed, at Griswold Station, a few miles this side of Attica. A heavy freight-train, with engine, car and caboose attached, while going down grade uncoupled, leaving the car and caboose. The train was recoupled, the signal taken in, and started on the ascending grade, when the coupling broke a second time. While being recoupled, and before the signal could be reset, the extra freight-train came thundering down grade, collided, and crushed everything before it. Thirty passengers were in the car, and five children were killed, and about twenty adults more or less injured. The following killed and wounded were brought to this city this afternoon. The Coroner took possession of the killed. The wounded were taken to the Sisters of Charity Hospital in carriages provided by the Erie Company, and everything possible for aid and comfort was ordered to be furnished by the Superintendent of the Erie Railway.

Killed—Dostie de Laana, aged four and one-half years, Maria de Laana, aged one and one-half years, children of Cornelius de Laana, of Holland; Jeannette Wilson, aged three years, daughter of Wm. Wilson, of Dumfreeshire, Scotland; Jane Bell, aged six years, Robert Bell, aged two years, children of James Bell, of Scotland.

Wounded—Alfred Hinman, of England, both collar-bones broken; John Hickey, of Tipperary, Ireland, leg broken; Wm. Walters, of North Wold, England, knee fractured and head cut; Daniel Corey, Ireland, injured severely in head; Richard Osborne, Cornwall, England, injured slightly in the face; Jas. Burly, of Cornwall, England, fractured leg; Wm. Powers, Canada, arm broken and back sprained; Jas. W. Pew, of England, injured severely in his back, arm and thigh; Mary Bell, aged seven years, Agnes Bell, aged four years, children of James Bell, of Scotland, slightly injured. The mother of the children, Mary Bell, was seriously injured and was left at Attica; the father, James Bell, with the children, are here. John J. Harris and wife, of England, seriously bruised; the former has an ankle broken. Margaret de Laana, the wife of Cornelius de Laana, of Holland, was injured in her shoulder and ankle; Thos. Nixon, of Stockport, England, has a broken leg; Mary Donohue, of Dublin, Ireland, scalp wound; Isabella Wilson, wife of Wm. Wilson, Dumfreeshire, Scotland, injured in her face; Jane, aged eleven years, Agnes, aged seven, children, received broken arms and were scalded.

THE COAL SUSPENSION.

Difficulties in the Way of Resumption—The Laborers and the Miners—Mines at Work.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 12.—To-morrow is the day set for a region-meeting of the employes of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at which is to be submitted the last, (and it is understood to be the final,) offer of the Company named. There is much anxiety manifested among all classes as to the probable results of the deliberations of the meeting. The offer is a small advance on any previously made, and many of the miners openly oppose its acceptance. They argue in this way: The Companies said, Dec. 1, "We will pay but eighty-six cents." Six months after they offer an advance. It is a yielding to them, and they reason that if the Companies yield a part in six months, a longer period of ruin and destruction will bring them to terms. But it is doubtful if a majority of the miners look upon the question in this way. Many of them are in absolute want, and feel that they must do something to obtain food, and that at once. But the influence brought to bear from this cause, it is hoped, may be sufficient to overrule all other considerations that may arise. There was another meeting of laborers held today in Bellevue, and though small in numbers a determination, probably brought on by the pangs of hunger, was shown to forever withdraw from the Miners' Union and work independent of that body. Resolutions were passed to that effect. A committee appointed to wait upon the local officers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, represented that the Company was ready to employ them and protect them from violence in case they should first offer their services after the Company were ready to resume, which would be, he thought, within a week. Opinions on immediate resumption are divided, but those who have the best opportunities for judging correctly are almost unanimous in the belief that work will begin in this region either on the 15th or 20th of this month. Mr. FELLOWS, of the firm of HILL & FELLOWS, coal operators, has advertised for a large force of miners and laborers. He has engaged all applicants so far, and ordered them to be on hand early Monday morning for business. MORRIS & WEEKS continue to mine coal with a full force of men, a guard of twenty soldiers being on duty night and day at their works.

THE INDIANS.

Apaches Ordered to the White Mountain Reservation or be Punished.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The War Department is in receipt of a general field order, dated April 17, 1871, at Camp McDowell, Arizona, and promulgated by Gen. STONEMAN, in which he directs that all the Apache Indians in that Territory at once remove to and settle upon the White Mountain Reservation, which has been set apart for them on account of its being remote from settlements, and orders commanding officers and all persons in the service of the Government to notify these Indians that should they refuse to go and live on this reservation, they will be pursued and punished wherever found.

Gen. STONEMAN'S order districts the Territory of Arizona, and each military district is assigned to a special command. Stringent instructions are given concerning the protection of the settlements, the mail routes, and the contiguous country. The commanding officers of the different detachments of troops are especially enjoined not to permit any Indians to leave the White Mountain reservation without permission for any purpose whatever.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night Friday, May 12, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga....	29.70	60	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	29.85	55	N.	Light.	Fair.
Boston	29.76	54	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.80	54	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Charleston	29.72	69	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago	29.95	55	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.89	62	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.92	55	S. E.	......	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.88	58	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	30.10	48	N. E.	High.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.89	60	E.	Light.	Clear.
Key West	29.88	74	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.76	64	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	29.73	58	....	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis	29.85	65	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.98	49	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
Mobile	29.83	61	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.86	67	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-London	29.81	50	S.	......	Fair.
New-York	29.83	57	....	Calm.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	29.79	59	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.85	58	S.	Light.	Clear.
Oswego	29.76	53	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.89	59	S.W.	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.87	64	S.	Light.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.75	47	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.85	55	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	29.72	64	....	Calm	Fair.
St. Louis	29.89	68	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.93	64	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	29.87	62	....	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	29.86	54	N.W.	......	Hazy.
Wilmington	29.77	65	....	Calm.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Official Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12—7½ P. M.—The pressure and barometer remain stationary, with clear weather on the Pacific coast. The barometer is falling in western Nebraska, and is rising on Lake Superior. The weather has remained generally partially cloudy and hazy, with gradually-diminishing pressure and increasing temperature, from Missouri to Pennsylvania, and north and eastward. Clear weather has prevailed west of the Mississippi, cloudy weather from Kentucky south and eastward. The lowest barometer is now in Georgia. Very heavy rains fell during last night at Key West, Fla., and from Georgia to North Carolina. Light rains have extended during the day to Maryland.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that by Saturday morning the storm prevailing in the Southern States will have moved north-eastward, with light rains and winds on the middle Atlantic coast. No serious disturbance is apprehended in that region. Fresh winds and cloudy weather will probably prevail during the day on the Lakes.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	48	56	66	65	61
Stand of barometer in inch	30.02	..	30.09	..	29.99

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 57.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Resolutions of the Reformers—Counter-Statements of the Officers of the Association.

The "reform party" of the Mercantile Library held a meeting last night at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, which was attended by about 150 persons. Mr. H. N. TIFFT presided. Mr. A. J. STONE introduced resolutions charging that tickets of admission to the annual meeting were distributed by officers of the Association, previous to that meeting, to persons whose only ascertained qualification was their expressed willingness to vote in accordance with the wishes of the present Board of Direction and its supporters, while all members, not possessing that qualification, were compelled to procure tickets from the Librarian, after the hour of meeting had arrived. That the Chairman of the meeting, by unparliamentary rulings, prevented any expression of opinion by the opposition, and concluded the business while a very large number of the members had not yet even obtained their tickets of admission. That many resolutions were recorded as passed, without having been either audibly stated by the Chairman or intelligently voted on by the meeting.

It was resolved to express in the strongest possible terms reprehension of the action of the Chairman, and of the disorderly proceedings of last Tuesday evening.

Mr. H. D. LLOYD, after reiterating the charges of corruption already made, said: Last year the income of the Library increased fifty per cent., from $40,000 to $60,000, an increase of $20,000. Where has that $20,000 gone? Has it been spent for books? The number of volumes bought in 1869 was 13,000; in 1870 only 11,416, a decrease of 1,584 volumes. In 1869 there was spent for books and periodicals, $11,894 97; in 1870, $14,481 81. Only $2,526 84 of the increased income of $20,000 was expended for books. The increase in salaries paid this year is only $784 58. The balance on hand is only $5,289. Where is this $20,000 gone? [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. CHARLES F. ALLEN, the President of the Library Association, was soon after called on to speak, and said that no such excess of $20,000 over last year existed, and that Mr. LLOYD had compared the receipts of the Mercantile Library Association for last year with the combined receipts of the Clinton Hall Association and Mercantile Library Association for this year. The receipts of the Clinton Hall Association for the year constituted the $20,000 to which Mr. LLOYD referred, which was altogether out of the control of the Library Association. Affidavits were presented from various gentlemen setting forth that they had been furnished with tickets, though they were not members of the Association, and had been instructed to obey the signals of the President as to when to vote "Yes" or "No," and when to give three cheers.

On motion of Mr. A. W. GREEN, a committee was appointed to examine the books of the Association, with the permission of the officers, which Mr. ALLEN had assured the meeting would be accorded, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

The officers of the Library have sent out a circular replying to the charges of the reformers. Concerning the meeting of last Tuesday, they state that there were over 400 political roughs in the halls of the building, who they can prove to be in the employ of the reformers, and who endeavored to obtain admission by giving the names and folios of members. Out of a list of twenty names sent in for membership, and certified by a leader of the reformers as clerks in STEWART'S store, it was ascertained that only two were in their employ, and one of these two was on his way to Europe.

The officers declare that the books and accounts of the Library are open for investigation and examination by any proper person, and invite the members of the reform party to appoint a committee to examine the books and accounts. If the result of that examination shows that one dollar of the money received during their term of office has been misappropriated, they pledge themselves to resign their positions and give up the management of the Library to the reformers. As to the opening of the Library on Sunday, it is stated that the present officers have applied to the Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association for permission to open the Library on Sunday, and that they had been refused. The classification act by which four directors are annually elected, instead of twelve as heretofore, is declared to have been originally proposed by Mr. A. W. GREEN, now a "reformer," and to have been carried without opposition. In conclusion it is urged that the Mercantile Library was never in so good a condition as now, that the addition of books this year has been nearly 12,000 volumes, that the membership is larger than ever it was before, and that the income for the year is the largest ever received, by several thousands of dollars, being upward of $42,000, against $12,000 when the party now in power assumed the management of the Library several years ago.

Complimentary Benefit.

Arrangements are soon to be made for a benefit-performance in aid of the widow and son of the late Mr. DANIEL SYMONDS. The first meeting of the persons interested will be held to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 125 West Tenth-street. The attendance of the deceased gentleman's friends thereat is invited.

TEMPLE OF PHARMACY.—Last evening the temple of pharmacy, at the Continental Hotel, was opened to the public by Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD. The event attracted much attention, and, at an early hour, a large crowd of people assembled in front of the store, and during the evening the place was thronged. The "temple" has been fitted up in costly style, the artisans employed to do the work being unrestricted in regard to the expense. The result is the store takes rank with the palatial establishments that adorn Chestnut-street. The architectural magnificence and artistic decorations are appropriate, in many respects, to the business which the proprietor designs to have transacted there.—*Philadelphia Public Record.*

AT DUNLAP'S, imported English hats, umbrellas, boys' and youths' straws and felts, by the best makers, No. 174 Fifth-avenue, and No. 589 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

DAY EDITION.

The TIMES of Sunday, May 14, will present features of exceptional interest.

In a paper entitled DEATH IN THE DRUG, will be found some startling revelations concerning the new medicine, *Hydrate of Chloral*. The views of leading members of the medical profession will be stated in regard to this highly-dangerous remedy, its origin and composition will be explained, and many facts given as to the effects it is calculated to produce.

The GATE OF PARIS will form the title of a pen-and-ink picture of the section of Paris which bears the brunt of attack of the Versailles Army. The writer is a traveled American who writes *con amore* of Paris as it was and is, and conveys to the mind of the reader a highly vivid and correct idea of the theatre of the greatest historical drama of the century.

Another sketch will be devoted to a portraiture of His Royal Highness THE KING OF THE FIJIS, who is shortly expected in Washington. His business, his character, and his antecedents will be found fully and readably detailed.

The careful and interesting series of selections, entitled THE SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS, will be continued, and will present in a convenient and comprehensive form the current of the religious thought and speculations of the day.

NOTES AND COMMENTS will be found, as usual, varied, original and amusing,

The weekly summary of MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE will be full, accurate and of much interest.

In the department of CURRENT LITERATURE there will be the usual good story and copious and valuable selections from the newest books and magazines.

The special column allotted to MILITARY GOSSIP will, this week, be unusually interesting to all connected with our citizen soldiery.

In addition to these special features, the Sunday edition will contain its unfailing quota of the latest news by mail and telegraph, received from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. Local reports will be distinguished by their accustomed accuracy, interest and fullness, and several letters and dispatches from special correspondents will receive due prominence.

It will be seen that our Sunday issue continues to deserve the sustained and increasing support accorded to it. Advertisers are requested to take note of the specially-desirable channels in which it circulates, and they will find it of advantage to make liberal use of the valuable kind of publicity thus afforded them. To insure proper classification, it is requested that all such notices should be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed-Bugs.

Try it and sleep in peace.

Swaim's Celebrated Panacea was Introduced by the elite of the Medical Faculty about fifty years ago. Thousands of our citizens have proven its great value in expelling morbific matter from the blood—in removing taints from the system.

In the Spring of the year nature requires a remedy to assist her in expelling poisonous matter which has been retained during the cold season. SWAIM'S PANACEA fulfills all the indications needed. It is pleasant to the taste, contains no mercurial ingredients, and is very efficacious in Scrofula and kindred diseases.

For sale by all druggists.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A New and Valuable Invention.

The celebrated ABEL COMBINATION LOOM can be seen for a few days only at No. 243 Broadway, first floor, rear office.

Manufacturers and capitalists are invited to call and examine this valuable invention. A stock company is now being organized for the control of territory.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

All Care and Anxiety about Burglary removed by using HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. Ten years' practical experience, and never broken through without an alarm. Look out for imposition and infringements, even if called improvements. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Patents—How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Design Patents, Trade-mark Patents, Assignments, &c. Instructions free. MUNN & CO., 37 Park-row, N.Y., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents; 24 years' experience; publishers *Scientific American.*

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, original designs. Established 1840.

The Right Pursuit is the Road to Fortune and Happiness.—A phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will show you the right pursuit.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—MARCET.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. J. R. Russell, DAVID B. MARTIN to MARIA LOUISA MARCET, second daughter of the late Rene J. Marcet.

MILLER—DIKE.—On Thursday, the 11th inst., in Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., by Rev. A. D. Millar, WILLIAM M. MILLER, of Chicago, to Miss SARAH ALICE DIKE, daughter of the late A. V. Dike, of Providence, R. I.

ROBERT—WITTNAUER.—At Hamburg, Germany, on the 10th inst., in the French Reformed Church, by Rev. H. Roehrich, Mr. J. EUGENE ROBERT, of New-York, to Miss HENRIETTE LINA, eldest daughter of Louis Wittnauer, of the former place. No cards.

SPENCER—KELLOGG.—At Rochester, N. Y., May 3, by Rev. Chas. H. W. Stocking, W. HART SPENCER, of New-York, to Miss HATTIE E., eldest daughter of R. D. Kellogg, Esq., of the former place.

WAHMANN—ERNST.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, J. HARRY WAHMANN, of Baltimore, to F. JOSIE, youngest daughter of F. A. Ernst, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BENTNER.—On Friday, 12th inst., SUSAN M. BENTNER, daughter of the late Antoine A. Bentner, of the Island of Curacao.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 15th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 18 Irving-place.

DICKSON.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, Friday, May 12, suddenly, ROBERT DICKSON, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 8¼ A. M. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 5 P. M.

DE VAUGRIGNEUSE.—On the 18th of April, 1871, at his residence, No. 71 Rue de Grenelle, St. Germain, Paris, Baron DE VAUGRIGNEUSE, for many years attached to the French Legation at Washington, D. C.

FALCONER.—On Friday morning, May 12, at her late residence, No. 131 East 12th-st., HANNAH AMELIA, wife of William H. Falconer.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her father, Thomas McDowell, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral from the M. E. Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av., on Sunday afternoon, May 14, at 2 o'clock.

HEWLETT.—At Merrick, on Friday, May 12, Mrs. JEMIMA HEWLETT, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Monday next, at 11 A. M. The remains to be taken to Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, Long Island. Trains leave South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 and 10 A. M.

HINCHMAN.—On Wednesday, May 10, MARCUS A. HINCHMAN, aged 33 years.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 308 East 57th-st., on Sunday, May 14, at 1 P. M.

McKEON.—Suddenly on Tuesday, May 9, inst., OLIVER M., eldest son of Mathew McKeon, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, corner of 58th-st., without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 724 Lexington-av., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to the Church of the Paulist Fathers, 59th-st. and 9th-av., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul at 10 o'clock.

McDIVITT.—On Wednesday, May 10, of pneumonia, Mrs. ANN McDIVITT, widow of the late James McDivitt, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M., from No. 44 East Broadway, to St. James' Church; from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

McFARLAND.—In Baltimore, May 7, JOSEPH McFARLAND, in the 51st year of his age, formerly a resident of New-York.

His remains were interred in the Loudon Park Cemetary, Baltimore.

MACKAY.—On Friday, May 12, LUCIEN BROWN MACKAY, only son of Herbert R. and Lucinda Mackay, aged 1 year, 5 months and 25 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NUTTMAN.—May 12, in the 79th year of her age, MARGARET WALDRON, widow of the late E. Baldwin Nuttman.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, May 15, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Anson G. Crane, No. 186 West Jersey-street, Elizabeth, N. J.

NICHOLSON.—On Thursday, May 11, 1871, at her late residence, No 38 West 23d-st., MARY C., wife of James B. Nicholson, aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 15th of May, at 10 o'clock in the morning, from her residence to St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th-st., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHOTT.—At her residence, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 10th inst., REBECCA, widow of James Schott, Esq., lately deceased, aged 84.

Funeral at Philadelphia on Saturday.

SHEPHERDSON.—May 11, OTIS SHEPHERDSON, in the 50th year of his age.

His funeral will be held from his late residence, No. 90 Cannon-st., at 1 P. M., on Saturday.

SAVAGE.—At Rahway, N. J., on the 10th inst., SARAH M. F. SAVAGE, wife of Joseph W. Savage.

The relatives and friends of her family, also of her father, Noah T. Pike, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Rahway, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 11½ A. M. Carriages in waiting at depot, 11 o'clock train.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, May 11, inst., KATE E., daughter of Abraham B. and Elizabeth B. Valentine, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, William Hyer Jacobs. No. 255 West 34th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSECUTED ORGAN.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when for every dereliction of duty it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and literally returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemas Ward would have called the "main holt" of the faculty, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, aperient and anti-bilious properties as were never heretofore united in any medicine.

It has been discovered, at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that, when knocked down, they rose from the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to stay prostrated; and the debilitated, being aware of the fact, prefer the building up to the knocking-down system of treatment.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

In this country, where the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the Bitters should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease.

READER, A FORTUNE MAY BE YOURS FOR $5.

$100,000 in prizes, fair, square and honest.

AIKEN PREMIUM LAND SALE.

94 REAL ESTATE PRIZES, FROM $300 TO $25,000 EACH. 522 CASH PRIZES, FROM $5 TO $1,000 EACH.

Only 19,000 shares at $5 each, and a premium worth $5, with each share; $25 will secure six shares and six engravings, with an equal chance to all the prizes. For shares and full particulars address

J. C. DERBY, General Manager,
Augusta, Ga., or No. 177 Broadway, New-York.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
Offer
Extraordinary inducements to buyers.
Prices actually lower than before the war.

Richly-decorated complete Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Sets, new patterns, very elegant, 249 pieces, $135 and upward.

White French China Dining Sets, 176 pieces, $32.
Decorated Toilet Sets, $6 50.
Decorated Breakfast Sets, $12.
French China Dinner Plates, $2 per dozen.
French China Soup Tureens, $2 each.

We are now opening the third shipment, since the siege, direct from Paris, of new Gilt Clocks and Mantel Sets, Bronze Groups, Statuettes, and Bronze and Belgian Marble Clocks, Vases, &c., &c.

ORTNER & HOULE., JEWELERS,

ENGRAVERS AND STATIONERS
To the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

EVERY NOVELTY IN FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY.
MONOGRAMS DESIGNED FOR NOTE-PAPER.
No. 3 ST. JAMES'-ST., LONDON, S. W.

The £12 12s. Lady's or Gentleman's TRAVELING BAG, with silver or silver-gilt fittings, IVORY BRUSHES, &c., complete.

NOTICE.

PARTAGAS CIGARS—TO THE PUBLIC.

It having come to my knowledge that cigars manufactured in the United States are put up under my brand "Flor de Tabacos," this is to give notice, that hereafter all genuine cigars of my manufacture will have on every box a "design" representing an upright show-case of cigars with my name upon it in various places, which design has been duly patented at Washington, D. C., as my trade mark. All persons counterfeiting the same will be prosecuted.

The public are cautioned against purchasing cigars represented as my manufacture, unless the above trade mark is on each box, as all others are counterfeit.

JOSE PARTAGAS.
HABANA, ISLA DE CUBA, May 6, 1871.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, May 13, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday, at 7½ A. M., on Thursday, at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

GILLON'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is strongly recommended by medical men for general use, especially during the Spring and Summer months, as agreeable, cooling and corrective of the blood and skin. Sold by all grocers and druggists.

W. FLEMING & CO., Importers,
No. 87 Warren-st., New-York.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES, SILLERY AND EXTRA DRY. A. LALANDE & CO., proprietor of the Chat. Leoville and Brown Chantenac Clarets. For sale by Grocers and Wine-dealers. SCHULTZE & TAILER, sole agents for the United States, New-York.

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba; whole ticket, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

COMPRESSED-IVORY MARTINGALE-RINGS, sleeve-buttons, animal's heads, assorted colors, with turquoise and ruby eyes, checks and billiard-balls. WILLIAM M. WELLING, 207 Centre-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT LOWEST PRICES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
DIAMONDS BOUGHT.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
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THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

His Arrest—Action of the American Minister—A Sad Scene.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Minister WASHBURNE has addressed to the Secretary of State the following letter:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
PARIS, April 23, 1871. }

SIR: You are aware that Monseigneur DARBOIS, the Archbishop of Paris, was seized some time since by order of the Commune, and thrust into prison, to be held as a hostage. Such treatment of that most devout and excellent man could have but created a great sensation, particularly in the Catholic world. On Thursday night last I received a letter from Monseigneur CHIGI, Archbishop of Myre, and Nuncio Apostolic of St. Liege, and also a communication from M. LANONER CHANVINS, of the diocese of Paris; Mr. LAGARD, the Vicar-General of Paris, and Messrs. BOUSSET and ALLAIN CHANVINES, and members of the Metropolitan Chapter of the Church of Paris, all making a strong appeal to me in the name of the right of nations, humanity and sympathy to interpose my good offices in behalf of the imprisoned Archbishop. I have thought that I should have been only conforming to what I believed to be the policy of our Government and carrying out what I conceived to be your wishes under the circumstances by complying with the request of the gentlemen who have addressed me. I therefore, early this morning, put myself in communication with Gen. CLUSERET, who seems at the present time to be the directing man in affairs here. I told him that I applied to him, not in my diplomatic capacity, but simply in the interest of good feeling and humanity, to see if it were not possible to have the Archbishop relieved from arrest and confinement. He answered that it was not a matter within his jurisdiction, and, however much he might like to see the Archbishop released, he thought, in consideration of the state of affairs, it would be impossible. He said that he was not arrested for crime, but simply to be held as a hostage, as many others had been; under the existing circumstances, he though it would be useless to take any steps in that direction. I myself thought the Commune would not dare in the present excited state of public feeling in Paris to release the Archbishop. I told Gen. CLUSERET, however, that I must see him to ascertain his real situation, the condition of his health, and whether he was in want of anything. He said there would be no objection to that, and he immediately went with me in person to the Prefecture of Police, and upon his application, I received from the Prefect a permission to visit the Archbishop freely at any time. In company with my private Secretary, Mr. MCKEAN, I then went to the Mazas Prison, where I was admitted without difficulty. Being ushered into one of the vacant cells, the Archbishop was very soon brought. I must say I was deeply touched at the appearance of this venerable man. With his slender person, his form somewhat bent, his long beard—for he had not been shaved apparently since his imprisonment—his face haggard with ill-health—all could not have failed to have moved the most indifferent. I told him I had taken great pleasure at the instance of his friends in intervening on his behalf, and while I could not promise myself the satisfaction of seeing him released, I was very glad to be able to visit him, to ascertain his wants and to assuage the cruel position in which he found himself. He thanked me most heartily and cordially for the disposition I had manifested toward him. I was charmed by his cheerful spirit and interesting conversation. He seemed to appreciate his critical situation and to be prepared for the worst. He had no word of bitterness or reproach for his persecutors, but, on the other hand, remarked that the world judged them to be worse than they really were. He was patiently awaiting the logic of events and praying that Providence might find a solution to these terrible troubles without the further shedding of human blood. He is confined in a cell about six feet by ten, possibly a little largar, which has the ordinary furniture of the Mazas Prison—a wooden chair, a small wooden table, a prison bed. The cell is lighted by one small window. As a political prisoner, he is permitted to have his food brought to him from outside the prison, and in answer to my suggestion that I should be glad to send him anything he might desire, or furnish him with any money he might want, he said he was not in need at present. I was the first man he had seen from the outside since his imprisonment, and he had not been permitted to see the newspapers or to have any intelligence of passing events. I shall make application to the Prefect of Police to be allowed to send newspapers and other reading matter, and shall also avail myself of the permission granted me to visit him to the end that I may afford him any proper assistance in my power. I cannot conceal from myself, however, the great danger he is in, and I sincerely hope that I may be instrumental in saving him from the fate which seems to threaten him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
PARIS, April 25, 1871. }

SIR: Before the *Journal Official* of the Commune had reached the Legation this morning, Mr. MALET, of the British Embassy, called to see me in relation to a decree of the Commune which appeared in that paper of today, by which requisition was made of all the vacant apartments in Paris. As this was a matter of great importance to both English and American residents who have furnished apartments in the city, we determined it was necessary to take immediate steps for the purpose of protecting such apartments from being occupied. We therefore addressed ourselves to Mr. PASCHALL GROUSSET, the *Delegue aux Affaire Etrangeres*. He is a man of intelligence, education and genteel personal appearance. He received us with genuine politeness in the same room where I had been received by eight or ten different Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the regular Government. After explaining to him the object of our visit, he was very prompt to say that it was never intended that the decree should include the apartments of foreigners, though by inadvertence it was not so stated. He said that he would have the correction made, and that orders should be given that the apartments of foreigners should not be molested; that, if we should hear of any disturbance of such apartments belonging either to the Americans or the English, and would inform him of the fact, he would take immediate measures to have the evil corrected. We thanked him for so promptly and so satisfactorily responding to our wishes, and took our leave.

From the Foreign Office, I went in person to the Prefecture of Police to obtain the discharge of several Germans, one of them a priest incarcerated at Mazas. There I found a young man in charge, who very promptly complied with my request and gave me written orders to have them set at liberty.

Yesterday an American lady called at the Legation to beg me to interest myself to procure the release from prison of the Sisters of Charity, (French.) This lady was herself a Sister of Charity, and a daughter of the late Gov. ROMAN, of Louisiana. The two nuns in prison were her friends, and had been torn away from the convent by some members of the National Guards about three or four weeks age. She, of course, felt the greatest uneasiness in regard to their fate. I told her that while I could interfere in no way officially, I would as an act of friendship to her as an American call the attention of the authorities to the case of her friends. I accordingly mentioned the matter to the man in charge at the Prefecture, and without hesitation he gave me an order for their release also. This I took in person to the depot of prisoners at the Conciergerie, and after waiting about an hour to have some formalities gone through I had the pleasure of seeing the two Sisters safely outside the prison walls. From the Conciergerie I went to Mazas and there I found no difficulty in securing the release of the three German prisoners, including the priest. I availed myself of the occasion of again being in the prison, and called upon the Archbishop of Paris, taking him some newspapers and a bottle of old Madeira wine. I found him about the same as he was on Saturday, and manifesting the same cheerful spirit. I was sorry that I could not communicate to him a favorable change in the situation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE.

Mr. Bergh Testing a Case Before the Brooklyn Police Commissioners.

Yesterday, Mr. HENRY BERGH appeared before the Commissioners of Police, to prefer a charge of neglect on the part of Sergt. CRAFT in refusing to take proper charge of a horse and truck, the owner of which had been arrested by an officer of the society for violating the law against cruelty to animals. The proceeding of Mr. BERGH was not to ask for any censure to be passed upon Sergt. CRAFT, but merely to discuss the matter and make it a test case, so that in future the same difficulty might not arise. After Mr. BERGH had given the details of the case, and Officer SAGE had been examined, Mr. Commissioner BRIGGS decided that the Police force must aid the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and when arrests are made by the latter, all property in possession of the offenders at the time of arrest must be taken possession of by the Police, the same as if they made the arrest themselves.

A Wholesome Liquor Law in New-Jersey.

The State of New-Jersey, though somewhat famous in by-gone days for the manufacture of genuine, unrivaled applejack, has, as is well-known, become famous, or rather infamous, for its death-dealing "Jersey lightning." Most probably few persons are aware that the last Legislature enacted a law, which if enforced, would create a terrible consternation among purveyors of spirituous liquors. The law provides that any person found guilty of manufacturing, bartering or selling any liquor of which distilled spirits shall form a component part, to be used as a beverage, that shall be adulterated or manufactured with spurious ingredients of any description, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for any term not exceeding two years, or both. Another section punishes by a fine of $500 or one year's imprisonment, any person convicted of mixing, compounding or poisoning any malt liquor with intent to make greater profit or to produce intoxication or stupefaction in the consumers.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Ills that Horse-Flesh is Heir to—Another Raid.

For the last two nights Mr. BERGH's men have been actively engaged in preventing abuse of horse-flesh by the milk express men. At 1 o'clock yesterday, Officers SAGE and G. CONKLIN appeared at the Fulton Ferry, New-York side, and by 2 o'clock they had their hands full. Milk wagons were loaded with thirty, thirty-two, and some with thirty-six cans of milk. Each full can weighs about 115 pounds, and to draw a load of thirty-six cans, weighing 4,140 pounds, there was one horse attached to each wagon. J. HORST, corner of Court and Smith streets, had thirty-two cans on his wagon. The horse, a miserable-looking creature, was ordered out of harness as unfit for work. Ten men tried in vain to run the loaded wagon into the ferry-boat. They had to remove twelve of the cans. W. HEMPSTEAD, of No. 240 Fulton-street, had thirty cans. He was compelled to reduce the number to twenty. J. R. ARSON, of No. 24 Kent-avenue, and T. SEAMAN, of No. 201 Park-avenue, had twenty-nine cans on each of their trucks and each load was reduced. The officers then crossed the ferry to witness the going of the wagons up the steep hill in Fulton-street. Every load was reduced, and with this, even, the wretched horses tugged and strained to the utmost up the steep incline. The officers afterward recrossed and made a raid on the muscle, clam and oyster venders in Fulton Market. Some of the horses were in a dreadful condition, and many were turned out. The presence of the humanitarians at this hour of the morning took the drivers completely by surprise, and several of them made a show of resistance and began pelting the two officers with shells. They, however, stood to their work, and with the clubs in their hands, "went for" every horse that came along, closely examining the necks and backs, turning out all unfit for work. A more miserable lot of poor, worn-out, knuckled, spavined, lame and starved specimens can hardly be imagined. From this point a scour was made round Washington Market, where several loads were ordered off and some half dozen broken-down horses ordered out. A system of night raids will shortly be organized, with the view to stop this shameful abuse of the horses. The brutal drivers who take advantage of the night to drive and overload their horses, would not dare to do it in the broad daylight, knowing full well they would be captured.

Police Trials.

Commissioners MANIERRE and BARR investigated thirty-nine complaints against policemen, yesterday, nearly all of which were for neglect of duty. An exception was the case of JOHN DRISCOLL, Fifteenth Precinct, charged with making an unwarranted arrest. Mrs. JULIA CREIGER, No. 209 Greene-street, complained that DRISCOLL had entered her house without a warrant, had arrested her on a charge of theft, and had abused her vilely in doing it. On the other hand, Capt. HEDDEN said that a colored girl who had rented a room of Mrs. CREIGER came to him at the Station-house and said Mrs. CREIGER had taken away her furniture. He therefore sent DRISCOLL to the house to investigate the matter, but did not tell him to arrest the woman. The officer, however, bringing her, and she refusing to say what she had done with the furniture, the Captain locked her up. The case was referred to the Board.

EDWARD CONLEY, of the Fifth Precinct, was charged by JAMES MCGOLDRICK, a conductor on an Avenue B car, with refusing to pay his fare, and answering a demand for it by the most filthy language. CONLEY, who had not appeared to answer the charge, had his case referred to the Board, with a recommendation that he be dismissed, and at a subsequent meeting he was dismissed.

Another Collision on the Erie Railroad.

On Thursday evening a construction train on the Hackensack extension of the Erie Railway collided with a train of freight-cars, owing to a misplaced switch, and considerable damage was the result. The engineer of the construction train is perhaps fatally injured. One of his legs was amputated, and it is feared the other will have to share the same fate. His name is JAMES CONDON. He has been removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. The locomotive was rendered almost useless, and several cars were badly smashed.

A Drunkard Burned to Death.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a wash-house in the rear of EDWARD KELLY's liquor saloon, at the corner of DeKalb-avenue and Schenck-street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire. On the flames being extinguished, the body of ROBERT MCCOWAN was found buried among the ruins. The evidence taken by Fire-Marshal KEADY leads to the belief that the deceased had been drinking a few hours before, and was in a drunken sleep when the flames ended his life.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a goodly attendance at the Exchange yesterday, May 12, mainly for the purpose of being present at the sale, conducted by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., of City property, of which an attractive list was presented. The result of the day's work was as follows: At an executor's sale, by order of WM. C. WHITMORE, Esq., executor of JOHN HOWLAND, deceased, the following real estate was disposed of: Four and a half acres of land at Fort Washington, on the west side of Bloomingdale road, with the improvements thereon, embracing a large house, 54 by 40, porter's lodge, coach-house, stable, grapery, greenhouses, &c., sold for $90,000, to A. H. RATHBONE. The situation of the property is a fine one, with great prospective value, and with the advantages presented the price was considered low. Two houses and lots belonging to the same estate were next sold as follows: Premises No. 20 West Twenty-first-street, south side, 345 feet west of Fifth-avenue, lot 25 by ½ block, house four-story high-stoop brown stone, with extension, 25 by 70, sold to T. J. GLOVER for $41,100—not a high figure. Premises No. 24 East Fourth-street, south side, 120 feet east of the proposed opening of Lafayette-place, if the contemplated improvement is perfected, lot 25.4 by 84.2, house four-story English-basement brick, 25.4 by 50, sold to D. DENKELSPIEL for $21,800—a fair price. The last-named premises were disposed of subject to an old lease, having one year to run; rent per annum, $1,700. No other sales were made by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., but an extensive line of other property was offered, of which the following disposition was made: Plot of ground east side Broadway, extending through to Sixth-avenue, about 25 feet north of Thirty-sixth-street, embracing three lots on Broadway, numbered respectively 1,350, 1,352 and 1,354, and on Sixth-avenue 619, 621 and 623. Plot in size, 79 by 197.2 by 74 by 168.9. On the Sixth avenue front four four-story brick buildings are erected, while the Broadway front is vacant, or nearly so, the house on the same being old and valueless. The entire property was offered in one parcel, and knocked down to Gen. J. E. DAVIES, the owner of the adjacent lot on Thirty-sixth-street, for $252,500, but, as announced by the auctioneer, not sold. Negotiations were entered into, however, after the sale, we are informed, by which a transfer of title will be effected at about the figures named, only a small advance being asked. For two lots on the north side of East Sixty-seventh-street, 125 feet east of Madison-avenue, each 25 by 100.5, $11,000 each was bid, but not accepted, they being held at $12,500 apiece by the owner. For the premises No. 27 East Houston-street, near Crosby, a three-story and basement brick house, with extension, and lot 25.11 by about 122, and for a plot of ground, 48 by about 100 on the south-east corner of Walker-street and Cortlandt-alley, both of which were offered, no bids were received, and they were accordingly withdrawn.

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, F. V. B. KENNEDY, Esq., referee, sold a leasehold lot of ground on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, 400 feet west of Ninth-avenue, to ANDREW BIESER, for $1,975. No other sales were made, and the only further business transacted was an adjournment, announced by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of a legal sale under the direction of MEYER S. ISAACS, Esq., referee, comprising a lease of a lot, with the improvements thereon, situate on the east side of Cannon-street, 89 feet north of Rivington-street. Sale adjourned two weeks.

For today no sales are advertised to take place, but next week will be characterized by greater activity in the market as far as public sales are concerned. At the Exchange, some important auctions will be held, at which quite an extensive list of City realty will be offered. This is particularly the case on Wednesday and Thursday, while on Tuesday A. J. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. will conduct a large sale at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., and S. DINGEE & Co., on Thursday, will offer for sale on the premises, in villa plots, ninety acres of land at Rye, in Westchester County, belonging to the Bradford Estate. Full details of the proposed transactions for the week will be published in this column on Monday.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently sold at private sale three full lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street for $105,000; sale made for Mr. JOSEPH SMITH.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold the following lots, at the prices annexed: Three lots on Fifth-avenue, 50 feet north of Ninety-fourth-street, for $22,500 each; five lots on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, four fronting the avenue and one on the rear, for $80,000; two lots on the south-east corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, for $35,000; three lots on the south side of Sixty-third-street, 125 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $19,000 each, and one lot on Fifth-avenue, 85 feet north of Sixty-first-street, for $53,000. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale of one lot on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, 27 by 100, for $47,500.

Exchange Sales Friday, May 12.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Plot of ground, 4 436-1,000 acres, at Fort Washington, w. s. Bloomingdale road, with house and other buildings thereon, plot 191.4x1,218.2 x191.4x1,140.6; house 54x40, with piazzas 74x67	$90,000
4-story brown-stone house, with extension and lot, No. 20 West 21st-st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 25x½ block, house 25x70	41,100
4-story English-basement brick house and lot, No. 24 East 4th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of proposed Lafayette-place opening, 25.4x84.3, house 25.4x50	21,800
By James M. Miller.	
Lease of lot s. s. 45th-st., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x100.4	$1,975

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn. No bonus required.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Refer by permission to:
Brown Brothers & Co.,
Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 5TH AND 8th avs., opposite the Park; also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park; also, Madison-av. lots, single or in plots; also, lots on 5th-av., south of the Park; also, lots on the Boulevard and Riverside Park. Among the above will be found several desirable blocks and parcels. For diagrams and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., FRONT.—EIGHT FULL lots, with very fine and extra large modern house, with private stable, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CHARMING PLACE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished, in the beautiful Saddle River Valley, ten minutes' drive from Hohokus Station, New-York and Erie Railroad. The estate of the late Judge Charles W. Newton will sell or rent his country place as above, of about thirty acres. House is a cottage of eleven rooms, replete with every convenience, water, range, bath, &c.; grounds well stocked, stables new and ample; a most valuable trout preserve, partially stocked, goes with the property; also, two comfortable cottages for the help; place is now open for examination; price $15,000. Apply to GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Executor, No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York, or refer to O. J. VICTOR, No. 98 William-st., or N. ORR, No. 52 John-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.
Also,
Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

DAYTON, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, AND VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE—Beautifully situated, location the healthiest in the State; five minutes' walk from depot; one and a half hours from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st.; a rare chance for investment; terms easy. Apply to J. C. VANDERVEER, real estate broker, Dayton, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN Dutchess County, New-York; superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full descriptions inquire of
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed catalogue mailed free.

CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON.—Some choice plots for sale, handsomely situated, within five minutes of depot. Also two fine cottages, nine rooms; price $7,000 each, on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUMMER RESIDENCE centrally situated in the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn. Four acres of land with out-buildings, ice, and a good supply of fruit. Apply as above, to R. D. GARDNER.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LAKE MAHOPAC—TO LET,
the splendid residence known as the Saportas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake, five acres of land, boat-house, ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 2, New-York.

TO LET—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF E. D. Scott, deceased, at Powerville, N. J., distant one mile from depot of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Boonton; house and grounds large, with stable, carriage-house, and great variety of fruit-trees; a very healthy location; rent, $400.
Also, a very fine brick dwelling, situated in the Park at Boonton, N. J.; contains eleven rooms, finished in the best manner; location unsurpassed for health and fine scenery; one hour and twenty-five minutes from New-York; rent, $500.
Also, a frame dwelling containing eleven rooms, on 2d-av., Newark, N. J.; rent, $350. Apply to B. F. CRANE, No. 494 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—LITCHFIELD, Conn., Maple-Grove House, two miles and a half from the town of Litchfield, on high ground, commanding views of town and adjacent lakes; the house has twenty rooms furnished; carriage-house and stables; lawn, and three acres of ground well stocked with fruit; possession can be had at once. Address B., Box No. 90 Post-office, Litchfield, Conn., or apply to No. 34 East 23d-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a nicely-furnished brick cottage, only five minutes' walk from railroad depot and steam-boat landing; will be rented for the Summer or year. For full particulars apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a furnished house, pleasantly situated, and very convenient to station; terms moderate. Apply to W. H. VAN WAGENEN, No. 14 Barclay-st., upstairs.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LEASE, NEAR two railroad depots, a farm with large house, suitable for boarding or school, and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton-st.

TO LET—EAST ORANGE—A VERY pleasant house containing eight rooms, good garden, shade, fruit, &c.; will be rented very low. Call on or address J. E. HEDDEN, No. 90 Wall-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE STONE HOUSE, fifteen rooms; good grounds, fruit and shade; twelve minutes from depot; to rent low. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, or Orange, N. J.

AT FLUSHING — DESIRABLE FIRST-class dwelling with four acres of ground, stables, sheds, fruit, furniture, and general outfit complete, for sale or to let low, as owner goes abroad.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED high-stoop house, in 12th-st., near 2d-av.: all modern improvements: rent $1,100. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—On Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing; nine rooms; fine view; $700 till May 1, 1872. H. L. PARMELE, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, in the splendid new iron-front building, Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts., the lofts, stores and basements, 100x100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout, suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels. Steam engine 80-horse power; Otis' patent elevators; water and gas throughout; can be divided into two stores, 50x100, or four stores, 25x100; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or of
BRUNER & MOORE,
Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

NO. 174 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23d sts., over Dunlap & Co.'s new store.—Second floor to rent to merchant tailors, or for other suitable first-class business; also floors above for dress-makers or milliners, or will be rented in flats.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—A LARGE PARlor has been occupied as doctor's office; to let for the same purpose or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE
SALE
OF
Five Brown-Stone Houses and Lots
ON THE
Northerly Side of 71st-st., between 9th-av. and the Grand Boulevard.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Houses, each three-story high-stoop, 20 by 50 feet. $10,000 on each house and lot can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

The houses to be sold are the fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth houses from 9th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

Absolute Public Sale of
200 BUILDING PLOTS,
ON THE HEIGHTS AT
RUTHERFURD PARK,
Tuesday, May 16,
By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

Property now ready for examination, and is the most superb and accessible suburban real estate ever offered at public sale; 100 feet above tide-water; between and convenient to three stations on two broad-gauge double-track railroads; forty minutes from Broadway; streets all graded; plank walks; abundant trains, splendid mountain and river views and good neighbors.

Special train 11¼ A. M., day of sale, by Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st. Luncheon on arrival. Music by Grafulla's full Seventh Regiment Band. Get maps and FREE PASSES of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BOWNE ESTATE—(153 ACRES)—FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Supreme Court Sale, in partition, under the direction of George J. Murphy, Esq., referee.
BUILDING PLOTS, VILLA SITES,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
Everybody is going to Flushing
BECAUSE
It is the most attractive and accessible suburb of
NEW-YORK,
FORTY-FOUR TRAINS DAILY.
DON'T FAIL TO BE PRESENT
AT THE FIRST GREAT ABSOLUTE AUCTION
SALE OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY, 25TH MAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON
THE PREMISES.
THIRTY-SIX SPLENDID PLOTS OF ONE, TWO,
THREE, FOUR AND FIVE
ACRES EACH,
with the old mansion and its handsome grounds and gardens, beautifully situated at the Broadway Station of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, High, with good natural drainage, and fronting on Broadway, Sanford, Jamaica and Queens avs., and the Bay-side Plank Road, thirty-five minutes from 34th-st., forty-five from James'-slip. TEN PER CENT. and auction fee on day of sale; thirty per cent. on 22d day of June, at office of WILSON M. POWELL, No. 36 Pine-st., at 12 o'clock, where deeds will be delivered. Balance sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on day of sale at 10¼ A. M., James'-slip and 34th-st., New-York, half hour earlier, returning at 5½ P. M.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORDELIA M. GREEN, plaintiff, against BENONA HOWARD and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made in the above-entitled action on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1871, I, the subscriber, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by James M. Miller, Esq., auctioneer, the following-described property, to-wit:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Forty-third-street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly line of Tenth-avenue with said northerly line of Forty-third-street; running thence westerly along said northerly line of Forty-third-street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth-avenue two hundred feet ten inches to the southerly line of Forty-fourth-street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Forty-fourth-street seventy-five feet; and thence southerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue two hundred feet and ten inches to the northerly line of Forty-third-street, at the place of beginning.—Dated April 26, 1871.
THOMAS H. LANDON, Referee.
Messrs. Harison, Waring, De La Mare and Russell, plaintiff's attorneys. ap27-2aw3w-Th

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, two parcels of land adjoining each other, situate partly in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, and partly in Orange County, Virginia, containing together seven hundred and seven acres of land, known as the Vaucluse Gold Mining property, together with the mines, minerals, metals, and metalic substances, buildings, improvements, fixtures, and appurtenances thereto belonging, including two steam-engines, and all other mining machinery and utensils used in the mining operations now, or recently, carried on at the said Vaucluse mine, &c. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court. Detailed description of the property, and an inventory of the improvements, fixtures, &c., may be had upon application to the undersigned, or to his attorneys, Messrs. Bangs, Sedgwick & North, No. 137 Broadway, or to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.—New-York, March 16, 1871.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee, No. 98 Front-st.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY at auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., situated on the westerly side of 11th-av., 25 feet 1¼ inches northerly from the north-west corner of 11th av. and 51st-st., being 25 feet 1¼ inches in width and 100 feet deep on each side. JOHN HOPGOOD,
Executor of the last will and testament of
Ellis Barlow, deceased.
THOS. H. HURLEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 6 City Hall-place.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BROADway property between 36th and 59th sts., or 6th-av. property between 23d-st. and the Park; a plot with 75 or 100 feet frontage, with lot in rear; all poorly improved preferred. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
SATURDAY, May 13, 1871.
At 12¼ o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
30 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
120 shares Commerce Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
100 shares Dorcester Union Free Stone Company, $50 each.
100 shares Sun Mutual Insurance Company, $100 each.
40 shares United States Warehousing Company, $100 each.
10 shares Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, $100 each.
100 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, $100 each.
10 shares Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
25 shares Guardian Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
10 shares Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
100 shares International Coal and Railroad Company of Cape Breton, $50 each.
WEDNESDAY, May 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, sale of valuable property in Westchester County, near Jerome Park and Central-av., within ten minutes' walk of Fordham Depot, and one hour's drive from Fifth-avenue Hotel; about forty-eight lots of land lying near Jerome Park and Central-av., and within the proposed limits of annexation to New-York City, in plots of from six to twelve lots, all on grade. There can be no question as to the great prospective value of these lots.
Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
For maps, terms and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 13, at 11½ o'clock, within their store:
3,400 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
207 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
150 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing ex steamship *Russia*, and can be examined on Cunard Wharf, Jersey City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
MOBILE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT, }
NO. 7 ROYAL-ST., MOBILE, Ala., May 2, 1871. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, June 12, 1871, for dredging Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar Channel, Mobile Bay, each to a depth of 13 feet, and width of 200 feet. The average depth of excavation in Choctaw Pass will be 2 feet for a length of 3,200 feet, requiring the removal of 50,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, principally sand, the rest mud; and in Dog River Channel, the depth of excavation will be about 4 feet, requiring the removal of 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, principally mud. The average distance at which the material will have to be transported and deposited is three miles.

Bidders will propose for the work per cubic yard for material removed and deposited, measured by soundings in the cuts, and they will also state the additional charge for each half mile of transportation of material beyond the average of three miles. They will also state when they will engage to commence the work after the award of contract, and the time they will require to complete their contract.

Payments will be made monthly, twenty per cent. being reserved until the work is satisfactorily completed, and forfeited in any case of failure from any cause on the part of the contractor to comply with all the conditions of his contract. In addition, bonds to the extent of $10,000 will be required to insure faithful commencement and performance of contract.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the undersigned for any cause deemed by him to be sufficient.

Full information will be given at this office, where blank proposals can be obtained, or from which, on requisition, they will be mailed to the address of any one desiring to bid.

The envelopes inclosing bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Dredging Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar Channel," and addressed to the undersigned in duplicate. A. M. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers U. S. A.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, }
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 1, 1871. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 9, 1871, for furnishing the fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station, during six months, commencing July 1, 1871. Information as to condition, quality, of Beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to
CHAN P. EAKIN,
First Lieutenant, First Regiment of Artillery, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,330 CHESTNUT-ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 6, 1871. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the 12th day of June, 1871, for the supply of Wrought and Cast Iron required for this work. The iron must be delivered on the Railroad Pier at Lewes, or at the works where made. The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.

There will be required for the pier about one million eight hundred thousand pounds of rolled and hammered iron, and about three hundred and forty thousand pounds of cast-iron. The present letting will be for about 600,000 pounds of wrought iron, and about 140,000 pounds of cast iron.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at this office, where information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron."
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY, }
NO. 31 WEST 3D-ST., }
CINCINNATI, April 24, 1871. }

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 18th day of May ensuing, for the grading, masonry, bridging and cross-ties of this Company's road between Cincinnati and Dayton. Plans, profiles and specifications will be ready for inspection after the 13th day of May. Payments will be made monthly in cash, as the work progresses, and the road-bed to be graded ready for the superstructure by the 1st day of December next. By order of the Board of Directors. R. M. SHOEMAKER, President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 10th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL J. BARNEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any propery by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. FULLER and JACOB C. WUND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts, and to other persons interested, that on the 2d day of May, 1871, a petition was duly filed by Martin H. Duckworth, assignee of said bankrupts, for leave to compound and compromise a debt due said estate by J. F. Kohler, of New-York City, New-York, at $300; that on the 2d day of May, 1871, an order was issued directing that a hearing in the matter of the said petition be had before J. F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district; that the 25th of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., is fixed, at which time, at the office of said Register, all persons to whom this notice is given are to appear, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing said assignee to compound and settle the said debt, as in said petition prayed for.—New-York, May 2, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
MARTIN H. DUCKWORTH, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 6th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 8, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BILLIARD & ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupts.—To all whom it may concern.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1871, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated May 11, 1871.
DAVID PHILLIPS, Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID KEMPNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,003.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David Kempner, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1871.
WILLIAM A. BROWN, JR., Assignee,
No. 28 Warren-st., New-York City.
ap29-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in the matter of JOHN H. FRENCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 26th day of April, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of JOHN H. FRENCH, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
GEORGE O. STREET, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
ap29-1aw3wSa* No. 15 John-st., City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of E. WARREN MCREA and HENRY M. SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of E. Warren McRea and Henry M. Smith, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1871. GEORGE GILMAN,
my6-1aw3wSa* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD C. BOUGHTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward C. Boughton, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1870. JAMES W. FISHER, Assignee.
my6-1aw3wS* No. 151 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.
PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
ap29-1aw6mSa* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870.
n12-1aw6mSa* H. OOTHOUT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870.
WILLIAM MARX,
n19-1aw6mSa* JONAS SONNEBORN

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix.
ISAAC L. KIP, }
n26-1aw6mS HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MONCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 91 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1870.
d10-1aw6mS* THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870.
MARY C. HEMENWAY,
CHARLES LANIER,
Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased. d17-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 310 West 34th-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1870. ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor.
JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.
d24-1aw6mS*

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane; all kinds stationery, printing and blank-books, at low prices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR will preach his first anniversary sermon SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Preaching as usual at 7¾ P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS— East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Holy Communion in the MORNING. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sunday-school 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by singing and addresses. Tenth anniversary in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, May 16. Addresses by Rev. Dr. HENSEN, of Philadelphia, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, and others. Grand hallelujah chorus, anthems, &c., by the children, under the direction of T. E. PERKINS. Music by Grafulla's Band. Tickets 50 cents.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting MONDAY, May 15, 7½ P. M., at Dr. CROSBY's Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st. Lesson by Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR; Class, the whole audience. Subject—*Self-denial for Christ.* Addresses by Rev. J. S. OSTRANDER on *The Model Teacher*, and by Rev. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., of Buffalo, on *The Demands of the Sunday-school for the Best Talent of the Church.*

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of William and Fulton sts.—Rev. SAMUEL HANSON COX, D. D., will preach in this church SABBATH MORNING, May 14, at 10½ o'clock. This is the church where the Fulton-street daily noon prayer-meeting is held. There is a union prayer-meeting held every SABBATH EVENING in the new chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., at 7¾ o'clock. Free to all.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Rev. WM. MCALLISTER Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and 1½ P. M.; sacrament at 3 o'clock; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free; strangers and others cordially invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—*Our Great Privileges* and *A Scene at Jacob's Well.* Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 2½ P. M. Seats provided for all.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The annual Baccalaureate Sermon before the Graduating Class in Columbia College Law School, will be preached by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, (Hawks' Memorial Church,) East 25th-st., near Madison-av., on the EVENING of SUNDAY, May 14, at 7½ o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, and on TUESDAY, the 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., several Sunday-schools meet at Church, and will be addressed by Rev. Dr. J. DOWLING, of Newark, and others. Singing by the children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 2½, for deaf mutes, 4 and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD at 7½. On WHITSUNDAY, at 7½ and 10½ A. M., there will be reunions of all who have been confirmed in this parish.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Madison-av. and 126th-st., will be dedicated SUNDAY, May 14. Bishop SIMPSON will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, Bishop JANES in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and Dr. NEWMAN in the EVENING at 7½ o.clock.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL GIVE THE first of a course of lectures to young men, at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*Latent Power.* Unusual service in the MORNING.

AT THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, in the MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH; in the EVENING by the newly-appointed Presiding Elder, Rev. J. B. MERWIN. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., near 5th-av.—A sermon will be preached in the above Church by the Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, Rector of St. Mark's, on behalf of the House of Rest for Consumptives, on SUNDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ oclock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING. Subect in the evening—*The Death of Uzzah for Touching the Ark.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. All who are not settled in any other church home are cordially invited to unite with us in these services.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. THOS. STREET, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½; in the EVENING at 7½—continuation of sermons on Scripture characters. Subject—*Esther, the True Woman.*

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR GRAND-STREET M. P. CHURCH, Williamsburgh, near 5th-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sacrament and receiving of members will follow. Also, the sixth of a series of sermons for the young at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Subject—*The Victories of the Church.* Special offering for the Sunday-school.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Second Coming of Christ*, and *A Future Life by a Resurrection at the Last Day.* All are cordially invited. Seats free.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH PULLMAN. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concert at 3 P. M.

ROMANISM AND ITS COMING DEStruction, as set forth in the Scriptures, will be the subject of discourse in the Church of Mount Zion, at the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) Rev. U. SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY in Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., MORNING at 10½; AFTERNOON at 3½.

JOHN G. OAKLEY WILL PREACH AT the Duane-street M. E. Church, Hudson-st., between Dominick and Spring sts., SUNDAY at, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Everybody cordially welcomed. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—REV. C. W. DENISON, of Washington, will preach at the Mariner's Church, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. JOHN MILES, of the Albany Bethel, at 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker-st., corner of Morton.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Plimpton Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., will repeat, by request, SUNDAY, May 14, *David, the Singer.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. C. C. FOOT WILL PREACH IN THE Christian Church, in 28th-st., SUNDAY. Subject in the MORNING—*One With Christ.* EVENING—*Acts of Apostles.*

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT CANNON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are welcome.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., will be addressed by GEO. W. BUNGAY, Rev. WM. T. SABINE and others on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST MISSION CHURCH, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av.—Services at 4 P. M., May 14. Rev. CHAS. FLUHRER will preach. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. B. BELL, Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY, May 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and refinement, a position as assistant and companion to a lady taking Summer boarders, or to superintend a home to relieve a mother's cares; can teach sewing; understands music; as governess, or traveling companion to a lady; references given and required. Address B. J., Box No. 1,393 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable woman about 30, as chamber-maid and fine washing or sewing; thoroughly competent; willing to make herself useful in the family; six years in last place in City; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman; good seamstress; excellent chamber-maid; experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of lady's finery, French fluting and puffing; will go to the country for the Summer; best City references. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 1st floor, back room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; she is a thorough cook, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes; excellent baker; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and very good laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook, getting up hot and cold equal to a man; with good reference from some of the best families in the City. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., French Office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUAtion by a very respectable and experienced American young woman; she is capable of taking charge of any respectable house, making herself generally useful; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

A RESPECTABLE SWISS GIRL, speaking French, German and English, desires to go to Europe; would be willing to take care of an invalid or children, or as a lady's maid; best of references. Call for two days at No. 120 East 38th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry, jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of sweets; good reference; no washing. To be seen for two days at No. 203 East 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; understands her business thoroughly; three years' City reference from her last employers; don't want to go in a boarding-house. Call for two days corner 38th st. and 6th-av., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO GIRLS to go together; one is an excellent cook, the other a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing between them; both have the best City references. Call or address for two days No. 226 West 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel with a family to Europe; has lived two and one-half years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 316 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; two years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—WORK BY A SEAMSTRESS; day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; helps with dress-making, trimming dresses, flouncing and fixes work for the machine. Call at No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to chamber-work in a small private family, or waitress and seamstress; best City reference. Can be seen from 12 to 3 at No. 57 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress and chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing, with good references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 East 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing, to be done at home, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 40 Forsyth-st., rear building, Mrs. BROWN.

WANTED—A FAMILY LEAVING FOR Europe desire to find situations for a chamber-maid and a laundress, who have lived with them for eight years. Call at No. 3 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as a servant to go with a family to Europe. Address M. N., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN CAN obtain a lady with undoubted reference to take charge of their house during the Summer. Address Mrs. E. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ABOUT 150 WELL-RECOMMENDED servant girls, of various nations and capacities, may be found at 287 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants, with excellent recommendations, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; is a good driver and thorough groom; has nine years' best City reference; well acquainted with travel to all the watering places. Address M. C., Coachman, No. 215 Lexington-av., Mr. Cogswell's stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG German, (speaks good English,) a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City references. Address L. X., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. P. R., Box No. 2,852 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions in a small, respectable family, where no other help is; both competent to do all that is necessary about a place; small wages, if suited. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class, single man; thoroughly understands his business; has references which will bear strict investigation. Address R. D., No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a good, competent man; is willing and obliging; can furnish good reference. Address COACHMAN, No. 135 West 50th-st., private stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman; thirty years' experience; understands the diseases and treatment of horses; wife as cook; understands her business in all its branches; Protestants; best City references. Address Mr. WRIGHT, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, TO engage in some respectable family as coachman and groom; has excellent recommendations as to his honesty, sobriety and capability; no objection to City or country. Address G. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first or second waiter in a gentleman's family; best reference. Call or address No. 8 Washington-place, corner of Mercer-st.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and groom; understands garden; will be found willing, humble and obedient. Address T. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. P. R., Post-office Box No. 2,852.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan *Life* Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A good cook to go to Ballston Springs. Inquire at No. 53 West 46th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $6 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 128 Bleecker-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WALSH-SAUSSOL & LEROY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. L. Leroy retiring from business.
The retail drug and apothecary business will be continued at the old stand, No. 21 East 16th-st., by T. L. Walsh-Saussol, who alone is authorized to liquidate the outstanding affairs of the late firm, and to use its signature for that purpose.
NEW-YORK, } T. L. WALSH-SAUSSOL,
May 10, 1871. } E. L. LEROY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the name of WILLIAM EBBITT & CO. and EBBITT & CRANEY is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of the old firm will be settled and the business continued by WILLIAM EBBITT.
WM. EBBITT.
ALBERT H. CRANEY.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name of W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by W. A. TOWNSEND, at No. 177 Broadway, who will sign the firm name in liquidation.
W. A. TOWNSEND.
FRANK W. ADAMS.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1871.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST AT THE ACADemy of Music, Tuesday evening, May 9, Camel's-hair SHAWL, red centre. The above reward will be paid by returning it to No. 13 East 38th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—$10,000 TO $40,000 can be invested, amply secured, in a business in this City already established, and affording twenty-five to thirty per cent. profit. Address H. K., care of C. B. Oliver, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24 | Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return Tickets..........$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Columbia....Sat., May 13 | Australia....Sat., June 3
Anglia.......Sat., May 20 | Europa.......Sat., June 10
Assyria......Sat., May 27 | India.........Sat., June 17

"EXTRA" STEAMER.

CALEDONIA..........WEDNESDAY, May 10.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE..Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE..........DANRE....Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, May 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...May 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........May 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...May 31, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......June 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............June 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, May 13, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Puerta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 12.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail May 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Thursday, April 27 | Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11 | Tripoli, Th'sday, May 18

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........May 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) May 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........May 25

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.—direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, May 27
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., June 6
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Friday, June 17

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. GARDINER, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
REMOVED TO NO. 48 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY. } Agents.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FITCH & ELLIS, BANKERS.

NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States and Canada, with prompt returns.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to checks at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for TRUST and other funds always on hand.

WESTERN BONDS, largely dealt in.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

8 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.

STATE, COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

ILLINOIS BOND AND MORTGAGES.

All a very select and absolutely safe investment for trust funds or for permanent investment. INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAID IN NEW-YORK.

For sale, and every description given by A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., of the 8th day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 17th day of May next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 26, 1871.

THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, preparatory to the annual election for directors of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 31 inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from and after the 13th inst., and until the 1st day of June proximo.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President. O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th of May, 1871. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

TENNESSEE PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons, Tennessee Registered and Coupon Five per Cent. Bonds, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville City Bonds and Coupons bought at office of HENRY TALMADGE, No. 39 Pine-st.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN National Trust Company of New-York, payable to R. CARTER, Jr., dated Jan. 3, 1871. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the last.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS and FORWARDING AGENTS, No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre, PARIS,

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 18, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6, 1871.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 10, 1871.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held May 9, 1871, the following gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year: Charles N. Talbot, Edward J. Woolsey, George Talbot Olyphant, Abiel A. Low, Robert Lenox Kennedy, James M. Halsted, Le Grand B. Cannon, James R. Taylor, Thomas Dickson, John Jacob Astor, Thomas Cornell, William J. Hoppin, Isaac N. Seymour. The Board of Managers at a meeting held this day unanimously re-elected Thomas Dickson President for the ensuing year.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, May 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR officers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Board rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 15th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED AND OTHER eight and ten per cent. bonds, payable in this City, for sale below par.

FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF

MEAD & CLARK.,

BANKERS, NO. 141 BROADWAY.

The attention of capitalists and investors generally is invited to the

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,

which we offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The railway is situated on the west side of the Hudson River, and is now running for twenty miles to New-Paltz, and is under contract to be in working order to Kingston next Fall. The bonds are a first-class investment, and we invite the closest investigation of them. The principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. The coupons are paid semi-annually in this City, on the first days of April and October, free of Government tax, and the issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Any information concerning them will be given at our office.

ERASTUS F. MEAD and THOMAS CLARK, Jr., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Financial agents for the sale of the

First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

The total issue of these bonds is $1,500,000 on 112 miles of road completed, and now in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

The increased net earnings of this road, now largely in excess of the interest on its Bonded Debt, make these Bonds therefore a first-class investment, and must soon advance in price, as but a limited amount now remain unsold.

We recommend these securities with perfect satisfaction.

Price 97 1-2 and accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished.

Tanner & Co.,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST., transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 29th day of April, 1871:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,110,620 10
Overdrafts	6,922 04
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	50,000 00
Due from other national banks	94,792 64
Due from State banks and bankers	688 22
Current expenses	3,866 78
Checks and other cash items	41,749 74
Exchanges for Clearing-house	126,041 34
Bills of other national banks	35,051 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	21,138 67
Legal-tender notes	164,950 00
Clearing-house certificates	270,000 00
Total	$2,225,821 50
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Interest	25,416 26
Profit and loss	6,432 11
Circulating notes outstanding	268,205 00
Individual deposits	1,377,015 72
Certified checks	38,517 41
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,000 00
Due to national banks	235 00
Total	$2,225,821 50

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1871. S. B. GOODALE, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

Correct. Attest:
I. N. PHELPS,
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE,
JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

OFFICE OF DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE COMPANY, DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 8, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Dubuque, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. E. MASSEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS..........$8,818,867 65

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE CLEVELAND AND Pittsburg Railroad Company have declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at this office, on the 15th of May prox., free of Government tax.

The transfer-books will close on Monday, the 1st of May, and reopen the 16th of May.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held here this day, a Dividend of One per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 12th to 18th inclusive.

L. J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LOUIS GERISCH, WHOLESALE AND retail dealer in pine-apple cider and cider vinegar, No. 86 Division-st., corner of Eldridge-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6, 1871.

FOUR HORSES WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at the engineer stables, Fort Ontario, at 11 A. M., TUESDAY, June 6, 1871.

JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—LIGHT ROAD WAGON, WITH-out top; three-quarter seat full springs; square box; perfect order. Apply at DAVIS' Livery Stable, No. 118 West 32d-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on floor; private table preferred; by season or year, at moderate terms. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st. References.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, with or without private table, at Summer rates; also, a front room for a gentleman. No. 21 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR floor with moderate improvements, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. Inquire at No. 283 4th-av., near 21st-st.

A SUITE OF PARLORS NEWLY and handsomely furnished to let; also, single rooms, at No. 7 West 25th-st., opposite the Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let; also, reception-room, very desirable as a physician's office, at No. No. 30 East 19th-st., near Broadway; reference.

NO. 56 WEST 28TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or single, with or without board, to suit reliable parties; reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO young men with a private family, without board. 16 Varick-place, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR FLOOR—furnished, and many other rooms, at No. 17 Waverley-place.

HOBOKEN.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN a first-class private house, may be had at No. 100 River-terrace, a delightful location.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A PLEASANT home in one of the healthiest towns in Litchfield County, Conn., will take a few children between the ages of seven and fifteen to board, for the Summer, or longer. Parties wishing to travel will find this a desirable place for their children, where their happiness and best interests will alway be considered; best of reference from those whose children have been here for three consecutive Summers. Address LITCHFIELD COUNTY, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL on Hudson, where a few select boarders can be accommodated: house delightfully situated near the mountains; fine view of river; fifteen minutes' drive from depot; stabling for horses; references. Address A. C., Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, Jr., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 27. Important improvements are being made for the comfort of its patrons. Applicants for rooms will please address JOS. B. WEAVER, Proprietor, Everett House, New-York City.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

Will be open on the 1st of June. For terms, address E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor, or can be seen at No. 75 John-st., Wednesdays, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

PARRY HOUSE.

HIGHLAND FALLS, (Near West Point.)

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N.Y.

BELLEPORT, LONG ISLAND.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that he has opened for the season his house at this pleasant sea-side place. To all the charms of inland rurality are added the advantages of sea-bathing, fishing, sailing, &c.; price of board per week, $12. For further information, address LOUIS A. HULEN, Belleport, Long Island.

LARCHMONT HOUSE.

This house, formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq., beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, will be open for the reception of guests on June 1. Fine bathing, boating and fishing. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Larchmont Company, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A furnished room, or room and board, in a private family; not over $9 per week with board; references furnished. Address, with full particulars, PAUL, Box No. 5,871 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

BACON & KARR, (LATE RAVEN & BACON,) piano-forte manufacturers, are now offering their elegant pianos at extraordinary bargains.

WAREROOMS, NO. 255 GREENE-ST., NEAR 8TH-ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The twelfth annual commencement of the Law School of Columbia College will be held at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 8 o'clock P. M. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the members of the Graduating Class, and the annual prizes will be awarded. An address will be delivered before the Alumni of the Law School, by W. H. INGERSOLL, Esq.; a valedictory oration by WM. MITCHELL, Esq., and an address before the Graduating Class by Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., between Lexington and Fourth avs. Terms from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY OF SUCcessful experience as a teacher desires a position for the Summer, or permanently, in a good family to teach children, or as companion to a lady; best reference. Address M. J. G., Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal, of the best quality from the Bord an Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore. For sale by BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

ITALIAN OPERA GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK. DOORS OPEN AT 12. UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

STATES, HIMELA, RIDGWAY, VILLANI, BUONZIORNO, LOCATELLI, CUCINOTTA.

CARD—Ladies are respectfully requested (to avoid the great rush at the door) to purchase their tickets in advance at the Academy, 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA.

Last week of the most brilliant and unprecedented SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. HOUSES CROWDED BY THE ELITE.

L. ALBITES..........Director.
MONDAY, SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
MARTHA. MARTHA. MARTHA.
KELLOGG, HIMELA, CAROSELLI, SUSINI.
Conductor..........Signor NICOLAO.
WEDNESDAY—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
FRIDAY—Positively SICILIAN VESPERS.
SATURDAY—LAST GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY—LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
ROBERT LE DIABLE, WITH A GREAT CAST.
THURSDAY—IN BROOKLYN—FAUST. FAUST.
Seats at Academy, Schirmer's, 701 and 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

SATURDAY NIGHT—USED UP and THE CRITIC.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½, USED UP and GATHERWOOL.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS in every Play; also Mr. W. Davidge, George Parkes, De Vere, Whiting, Bascomb, Matthison, Miss Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Winter, Nellie Mortimer, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton.

MONDAY NIGHT, May 15—First production, with new scenery and after careful rehearsal, of Byron's original new comedy, in three acts, entitled NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE GREAT COMEDY OF THE SEASON,
BANK. BANK. BANK.
TODAY AT 2¼. THIS EVENING AT 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........J. E. HAYES.
Acting Manager..........J. H. SELWYN.

Last Week, Last Nights and Last Matinee of Augustin Daly's great drama, entitled HORIZON, with G. L. Fox as Sundown Rowse, Miss Agnes Ethel as Med. Last matinee Wednesday and Saturday. On Monday evening, May 15, will be presented a new adaptation of Ainsworth's celebrated novel of JACK SHEPPARD.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, 28TH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY.

Undeniable success of the new troupe. Nearly the entire programme nightly encored. An entire new performance this week.

First appearance of Mr. WALTER BRAY.

THE GREAT COMEDY, BANK,

AT LINA EDWIN'S, TODAY AT 2¼ P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Has the honor of announcing that
HER GRAND FAREWELL
MATINEE CONCERT
AND LAST APPEARANCE,
Prior to her return to Europe, will take place
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 17,
On which occasion
MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Will be assisted by the renowned violinist,
MR. OLE BULL
and
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,
With his full
GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR

Tickets, and reserved seats (fifty cents extra) can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway, the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, at all the principal music-stores, and at the ticket-office of the Hall. Commences at 2 o'clock.

1,003 GIFTS.—GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION.

For the benefit of the FOUNDLING ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY in the City of New-York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C., to be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871.

The following gifts will be awarded by the Commissioners:

Four-story brick house, No. 66 North Calvert-st., Baltimore	$28,000
2,240 acres of timber land in Washington County, Maryland, with three dwellings and saw-mill; lying on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	20,000
Three-story brick house, No. 122 Bolton-st., Baltimore	16,500
Three-story brick house, No. 210 Conway-st., Baltimore	7,500
One fine residence near Govanstown, three miles from Baltimore City, on passenger railroad	11,000
Three fine residences, same location	25,000
Seven lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each	17,500
Cash gifts	9,000

$30,000 bonds Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln County, Nebraska, seven per cent. gold interest.

$4,000 U. S. bonds, $10,000 N. C. State bonds, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore; 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore; 100 shares Northern Central Railroad; 100 shares Erie Railroad; 20 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

52,000 tickets only will be sold at $5 each.

Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, of Elkton, Md., Major GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltimore, Md., Commissioners. Hon. JAS. S. NEGLEY, M.C., Pittsburg, Penn., Trustee. References—Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. James S. Negley, Pittsburg, Penn.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., bankers, Hagerstown; Undegraff & Sons, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney-General, Baltimore; C. F. Abbott, Esq., 20 P. O.-av., Baltimore; John H. Fowler, Esq.; W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bro., Exchange-place, Baltimore. Deeds of the above real estate, certified to by counsel, in the hands of the trustees. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, general agent, stationer and printer, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, to whom all communications must be addressed. And from O. S. Turnbull, ticket-office of St. James Hotel, Grand Hotel, and Coleman House; Geo. J. Tyson, theatre ticket-office of Grand Central Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Gilsey House and Hoffman House.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE DAN. SYMONS

Will please meet at the office of Jos. H. Stiner, No. 125 West 10th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., SUNDAY, the 14th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for a complimentary benefit in aid of his widow and son.

GEORGE CLARKE IN BANK,

AT LINA EDWIN'S, TODAY, AT 2¼ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

BROOKS.

Perfect fitting and elegant BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Children. The largest assortment of fine work in the City at low prices.

NEW STORE, NEW STYLES.

BROOKS,

NO. 575 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

NEW STORE, NO. 1,196 BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.

CANTRELL.

ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

NO. 241 4TH-AV.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, TURBANS AND BONnets half price; $10 Bonnets, worth $20; $20 Bonnets and Hats, worth $40; Straws, $1 to $5. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Remember, three doors above Bleecker-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

THE REPUBLICATION OF THE following Executive order is found necessary in consequence of the frequent communications addressed directly to the President, instead of being addressed to the Departments to which the care of the subject-matter of the communication belongs:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

All communications in writing, intended for the Executive Department of this Government, and relating to public business of whatever kind, including suggestions for legislation, claims, contracts, employment, appointments and removals from office, and pardons, must be transmitted through the Department to which the care of the subject-matter of the communication properly belongs. Communications otherwise transmitted will not receive attention.

By order of the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1869.

PHILOLOGICAL RARITIES AND NOVELTIES.

Choice and curious English books, dictionaries, &c. APPLETON'S Antiquarium, No. 212 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.. Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING.
Mr. W. S. GILBERT'S comedy,
RANDALL'S THUMB,
Pronounced by
PRESS AND PUBLIC
One of the very
FINEST OF THE MODERN COMEDIES.

Characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. PECK, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Synopsis of Scenery:
ACT I.
GARDENS OF THE BEACHINGTON HOTEL, WITH SEA-COAST IN THE DISTANCE.
ACT II.
THE CLUMP ROCKS, WITH VIEW OF THE SEA.
THE RISE OF THE TIDE.
ACT III.
GROUNDS AND HOUSE AT BEACHINGTON.
THE VILLAIN UNMASKED, AND A CLEAR FIELD FOR REGINALD.
SATURDAY, MAY 13,
RANDALL'S THUMB MATINEE.

Carriages for the evening performance may be ordered at 10:40 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, MAY 13,
RANDALL'S THUMB,
MATINEE
AT 1½ P. M.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

LINA EDWIN AS "DOE,"

AT HER BIJOU THEATRE,
TODAY,
RANK. AT 2¼ P. M. RANK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½,
Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of the
WINTER'S TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH,
AUTOLYCUS,

with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters. Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SECOND
WINTER'S TALE MATINEE,
On Saturday, May 13, at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Signal and brilliant hit of
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
in his new and intensely interesting drama of
KIT, KIT, KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. KIT, KIT, KIT,
With its great tableaux nightly encored.
I.—The Abduction of Kit's Little Daughter.
II.—The "Little Difficulty" at the St. Louis Hotel.
III.—The Dance Scene, with its Singing and Dancing.
IV.—The Departure of the *Medora.*
V.—The $9,000 Game of "Bluff."
VI.—Kit's Recognition of Little Alfie.
VII.—The Explosion of the *Medora.*
VIII.—The Great Bowie Knife Duel.

DON'T FORGET

RANK. RANK. RANK,
TODAY, AT 2¼ O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ADMISSION 30 CENTS.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
HELP! FRED. J. MAEDER'S HELP!
HELP! new three-act drama, HELP!
HELP! written expressly for HELP!
HELP! Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY. HELP!
HELP! Three distinct dialects, HELP!
HELP! German, Irish and HELP!
HELP! Ethiopian HELP!
HELP! UNIQUE BONE SOLO. HELP!
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

Tickets 25 cents.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
SATURDAY, May 13, 3 o'clock.
Mlle. ROSELLI.
GEORGE S. WEEKS.
First appearance of the young and talented pianist
LEOPOLD PAUL.
ANTONIO L. MORA, Director.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Summer Nights Concerts. Grand gala opening,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
Admission, 50 cents; package of 12 tickets, $4.
JOHN KOCH & BROS., Proprietors.

Tickets now for sale at Schirmer's, Schuberth's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Central Park Garden.

ORGAN RECITALS AND SACRED MUSIC.

(VOCAL.)

In aid of the HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES, SATURDAY, May 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st. Dr. Clare W. Beames, organist. Miss Tinie Lasar, Mr. George G. Rockwood, and Mr. Joseph Jewett will sing on the occasion. Tickets 75 cents, to be had at the door.

RANK, RANK, RANK,

THE GREAT COMEDY, AT 2¼ TODAY.

MR. FAVARGER'S FRENCH RECITALS take place SATURDAY EVENING, May 13, at Chickering's Hall. Tickets at the hall and No. 8 East 9th-st.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 8, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of members and the election of directors of this institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 16, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st. The train leaving 30th-st. at 1½ o'clock will stop at the grounds of the Institution.

CHARLES A. STODDARD, Secretary pro tem.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 11th.....1 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th 9:00 A.M.
Saturday, 13th.....3 P. M.	Friday, 12th....11:00 A.M.
Tuesday, 16th......3 P. M.	Monday, 15th...1:30 P.M.
Wednesday, 17th...3 P. M.	Wednesday, 17th 6:45 A.M.
Thursday, 18th....3 P. M.	Thursday, 18th.. 7:00 A.M.
Friday, 19th........3 P. M.	Friday, 19th..... 7:00 A.M.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY and Troy steamers Pier No. 39 North River, one block below Desbrosses-st., Jersey Ferry; passage only 50 cents, connecting with railroads for the West and North every evening (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; returning leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.

"The old popular long-established evening line."

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

RULOFF.

Report and Conclusions of Drs. Gray and Vanderpool.

Physical Condition of the Condemned—His Life in Auburn Prison—History of the Philological System—His Theology—He is Pronounced in Bodily and Mental Health.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—The report of Drs. GRAY and VANDERPOOL, on the result of their examination of RULOFF, was presented to the Governor today.

ALBANY, May 12, 1871.

To His Excellency Hon. John T. Hoffman:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the request of your Excellency, we proceeded to Binghamton, on the 9th day of May, and on the 10th of May made a careful and thorough examination of EDWARD H. RULOFF. Mr. DWIGHT KING, of Albany, accompanied us and acting as Secretary. Herewith we have the honor to present our report and conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

(Signed,) JNO. P. GRAY,
S. OAKLEY VANDERPOOL.

Upon an entrance into the cell of RULOFF, the prisoner was sitting upon a cot bed, surrounded by books, and apparently intent upon study. He had on a white shirt and light pants, and presented no appearance of concern or anxiety. He had not been previously informed of our arrival, and upon our announcement by the Sheriff he indicated no marked surprise or trouble, but rose, and with some appearance of hesitation received us. Immediately upon understanding the object of the Commission, RULOFF said:

"Gentlemen, this is no work of mine. I don't pretend to be either insane or an idiot. I am feeble in body, as you may see; but this has not affected my mind. The proposal of a commission is no move of mine."

After a little preliminary conversation he was informed that the Governor had ordered the examination, and that it was no idle curiosity that brought the Commission there, but simply a duty; that they desired to make a thorough examination, and, first, of his physical condition. To this he gave ready assent, and said that he did not desire to conceal or deceive.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

After speaking of his physical condition, in answer to questions he stated that he would prefer not to be asked where he was born, but would say that it was in the North. His parents of sound and vigorous health. His father died when he was five years old, and an uncle took care of him. He went to school and got through the high schools, studying all the English branches, before he was fourteen, his uncle declining to have him study the classics unless he intended to have him enter a profession. His own desire was to study them, and be a gentleman. He wished to lay a broad foundation, and acquire a general education. He entered a lawyer's office as clerk, simply for the purpose of earning a living, and at the same time have leisure to pursue his studies. Took up chemistry and botany, Greek and Latin. He remained two years there, devoting all of his leisure to study, begrudging even the time it took him to eat his meals. He then entered a store as clerk, where he continued the same study, keeping his books open on the desk and taking every leisure moment for study. Afterward he commenced the study of medicine with the intention of becoming a physician, but also continued his study of languages. At about this time he married, and at twenty-five years of age his career was interfered with by what he denominated a difficulty that sent him to Auburn Prison. He spoke of having been broken down in health while there, from which condition he had never rallied.

Question—How long since your constitution was thus broken down? Answer—I don't say that my constitution was broken down; my health was feeble; I can not run three times across this room (about thirty feet) without feeling it greatly.

Q.—How long has this condition existed? A.—About fifteen or twenty years, and particularly since 1853.

Q.—How do you feel this inability, generally, or in some particular parts. A.—I have palpitation of the heart and difficulty of breathing, and sudden and violent exertion sometimes throws me into convulsions.

Q.—Has this latter state existed for twenty years? A.—Yes, fifteen or twenty years.

Q.—How old are you now? A.—Fifty years; and since I was thirty-five this inability to endure fatigue has existed.

Q.—When you went to prison in 1846, what was your condition of health? A.—Vigorous and strong; I weighed from 170 to 175 pounds.

Q.—Where were you sent to prison from? A.—From Ithaca, Tompkins County.

Q.—Your health was impaired while in prison? A.—Yes; while there I ran down 108 pounds.

Q.—Was your health affected immediately after entering prison? A.—No, not particularly; but I had what I called acclimating fever in 1846.

Q.—What did you first work at there? A.—I worked at various things; wove some, but was chiefly employed in making designs for carpets.

Q.—Had you ever worked at designing before going to Auburn? A.—I had, for amusement; never for a business.

HIS LIFE IN PRISON.

Q.—Were you sick from 1846 to 1853? A.—No; I was taken sick after seven years' imprisonment. That was the particular sickness causing my present weakness.

Q.—What was the cause of that illness? A.—I cannot tell; I only know that I could neither eat nor drink; could do nothing; was out of body and mind; my whole system was deranged; my flesh wasted away; I had night-sweats; was restless and could not sleep; I could not attribute all this to any individual cause.

Q.—Did the doctor inform you of the cause then, or say what was the matter with you? A.—No; I suppose it was dyspepsia; he gave me pepsin.

Q.—Who was your physician? A.—While I was there, Dr. BRIGGS and Dr. VAN ANDEN were there, and I think Dr. FORGATE saw me.

Q.—In connection with your sickness and night-sweats had you fever? A.—I cannot say whether I had or not; I only know that I was horribly sick at that time, and for a year after, and that no language could describe my sufferings.

Q.—During the whole time you were in prison were you engaged in the study of philology? A.—I occupied all my leisure in languages, more or less, and at that time I had been thinking about it day and night, because I believed I had the secret of success in philological studies.

Q.—Did you continue your carpet designs after getting better? A.—No, I was appointed cook in the hospital for twenty or twenty-five persons; I was then so sick that I could not stand up and do the work, but had to sit with my elbows on the table to handle things in cooking, and after washing the dishes, I had to lay on the floor on my back and wipe them while resting my elbows on the pavement; I was bound to live if possible, and to stay in this kitchen seemed my last chance. I wanted to complete my book. That was the only reason that I cared to live. From this time I never recovered my tone of health. One night, when sick and feverish, having eaten nothing through the day, I got up, cooked a pig's cheek and ate it all, went to bed and woke up in the morning as well as usual. I never had any sickness before 1853.

HISTORY OF HIS PHILOLOGICAL SYSTEM.

Q.—How long have you entertained the idea of this formation and derivation of language that you call your system? A.—For over thirty years I have been impressed with the fact that there was something in language that I was to discover.

Q.—How early do you date this? A.—From the time I was fourteen to sixteen years old, when I was first interested in the study of language.

Q.—At what time in that study did this idea arise definitely? A.—When I commenced the study of the Greek Testament. I now found new beauties in the Greek language, and perfection and method, which satisfied me that it was the result of an older civilization.

Q.—Have you given attention to the study of other languages than the Greek and Latin? A.—Oh, yes; French and German; in fact, I can read all the European languages except the Sclavonic. In the study of the Portuguese I found most difficulty; but, after all, the Greek and Latin languages, especially the Greek, were built up with the utmost art. They were perfected by men who could command means and time, and who had the skill and industry to study and perfect the philosophy of their language.

A LESSON IN GREEK.

Here RULOFF brought his manuscript and took a number of words as illustrating the system and skill with which the Greek language had been constructed, and the Latin and English derived therefrom. He took among others the words corobid, lungs, brain, and traced the manner in which they were derived from the original significant roots. He maintained that all the fictions of Greek and Roman mythology covered some great philological truths. He took the fable of Perseus and Medusa, and believed that from the word Perseus, which, being divided, contained the roots of the words for serpent and reptile, the text of the story was foreshadowed, and was contained in the name itself, and so of all fables, the names under which they were known were monogramatic, and afforded a key to the story to which they gave name.

Q.—Was the original alphabet of the Greek language, in your view, formed from arbitrary signs and the language thus built up, or was it derived from some other language and subsequently perfected? A.—Hardly arbitrary, because that would preclude choice. There was method in its formation. Each letter was indicative.

Q.—Do you mean that the Greek is an original language? If not, from what was it derived? A.—The phraseology of HOMER is worked up wonderfully, and is greatly enriched from that of the early Greek writers. The letter "r" was not found in the earlier Greek. In writings up to that time that letter was not necessary, but when Bacchus came out of Melia, and bacchanalian life, with its orgies, revelry and carnivals began, it then became necessary to use hitherto unknown letters to properly designate the words necessary to describe the new conditions of life. Certain forms of language admit of perfection, the phraseology of HOMER is as perfect and as fresh now as when written, and will be for all time. Yet I do not believe that such a person as HOMER ever lived. He was the centre of a system which was perfected under that name. I believe, with others, that no one man was the author of all that is ascribed to HOMER.

Q.—Some say the same of SHAKESPEARE, that he was not the originator of all that he wrote? A.—I don't think that does SHAKESPEARE justice; his adaptions were really originations.

Q.—Did you originally select the Greek language from which to develop your system? A.—No; I was gradually led up to that; my first purpose was vague, as it must be in the case of all young men.

Q.—Are there natural tastes for language, or do those tastes come from association and cultivation? A.—I do not say that I had any original taste for language; it came entirely from cultivation; I was thrown among persons who brought the study of language to my attention.

THE ADVANTAGE TO THE WORLD.

Q.—Did you early have a professorship of languages in view as an ultimate aim? A.—I had a scholarship in view, and some situation—probably a professorship.

Q.—What advantage do you propose to the world from the development and perfection of your system? A.—It makes the study of language more of a mental discipline, while at the same time it would simplify the study; it would teach the scholars to think at every step, and thinking is mental discipline. Without a child understands the intrinsic meaning of a word, what good can its study do him?

RULOFF here gave a number of illustrations of his system. He said that the analysis of the names of animals proved that the name itself was derived from the habits, construction, or the sound made by the animal. Their language was methodical. He then stated that his earnest wish was that the Governor might fully appreciate this new philological system, and that his book might be placed in proper hands to be developed and published. He said that he did not care what became of himself.

Q.—Did you adopt self-culture from a desire to thus educate yourself, or from the necessity of the case? A.—Entirely from necessity. I should have gone to a University had I had the opportunity; my father was dead; I was alone in the world; I wanted to be a gentleman; and what could I do? Intelligence was a prime necessity to this.

Q.—Did you make everything else subordinate to education? A.—I can't say that.

Q.—Did you make all of your duties subordinate to philology? A.—No; I made that the chief study, without giving up everything else. I turned my chief attention to philology.

Q.—When did you form the purpose of making this philological system a special study? A.—I only fully formed it when I knew that I should surely succeed in it.

Q.—Did you study medicine with the intention of being a physician? A.—I did, and, after two or three years, got into trouble, and abandoned it.

Q.—Have you ever studied telegraphic signs or language? A.—I have not, either practically or theoretically.

HIS THEOLOGY.

Q.—To what church did your father belong? A.—Episcopalian. I took no special interest in the church. I went there as a habit and an intellectual pleasure. I never claimed to be pious; never tried to make myself an example. One of my first ideas in study was to furnish the etymology of every word in the Greek testament. I studied it only for its language.

Q.—Did you believe the testament to be true and a revelation? A.—Sometimes I did and sometimes not.

Q.—Are words derived from the necessities of man's condition? If so, how do you account for the introduction of the word "immortality?" A.—That word has not escaped my attention. Its etymology shows that it means both life and death.

Q.—What do you understand by the word "God?" A.—The ever living, not subject to death.

Q.—Have you believed in the evidence of such a being as one ever living? A.—At times I have, at other times not. I early drew lines; on the one side was the knowable, on the other the unknowable.

Q.—How early? A.—Before I was twenty; and then I made up my mind that I could believe nothing that I could not demonstrate.

Q.—What do you understand by religion? A.—The acceptance of God as the author of all things; His worship as a being infinitely good; the acceptance of what is called Christianity.

Q.—Do you believe in that? A.—I don't say that.

Q.—What is your faith? A.—I never had any hobby about faith; I make a distinction between faith and knowledge.

Q.—Does your idea comprehend the existence of a God who made the world? A.—Yes, as a mystery.

Q.—Do you accept as a fact or on faith that God is revealed in nature? A.—I do not, as a fact is only possible by faith.

Q.—What, then, is the foundation of your faith in the possibility of a God? A.—Revelation—what is called the Bible.

Q.—Do you believe the Bible to be a revelation? A.—At times I have: at others not.

Q.—Do you hold yourself responsible to a future in your conduct? A.—At times I do; at times not.

Q.—What is the foundation of morality in this world and its necessity apart from religion? A.—The rights and interests between individuals.

Q.—Is there any authority beyond the nature and necessity of things for a code of morality? A.—This implies a matter of belief, and there would be no merit in faith if it was founded in knowledge, as knowledge excludes the idea of faith.

Q.—What, in your view, is faith? A.—It is a condition of mind.

Q.—Do the Scriptures rest upon facts, or upon facts and faith? A.—To attempt to prove the Scriptures by facts in nature would be illogical.

Q.—How, then, can a belief in Scripture be reached? A.—Only by faith.

Q.—Can the facts we see in nature be proved to exist? A.—They cannot.

Q.—Can you account for man's being brought into existence? A.—No; it is beyond thought; we can neither conceive how man could be created, or how he could remain uncreated.

Q.—Do you place this all beyond the boundary of the knowable? A.—I do. The origin of man is no more to be known than the origin of the materiality of this pen. Forms of matter constantly change; matter never changes.

Q.—Is there any thing from which we can argue the existence of the world, or of matter? A.—There is not; it is only speculative.

Q.—What is it in man that leads him to contemplate things outside of himself, and the necessities of his present existence? A.—I have thought of that, but it is beyond the scope of man's knowledge.

Q.—Is the contemplation of God beyond the scope of man? A.—No, for there are men who lead religious lives and spend their time in contemplating God.

Q.—Have their studies, their contemplation and their lives realized anything toward their knowledge of God as a creator and governor of the world? A.—No, for they all have a different idea of Him.

Q.—Have you ever attempted in your own mind to represent what you would call God or the author of nature? A.—I should think I was making an idiot of myself to try to represent a God, either internally or externally.

Q.—Have you ever, in idea, contemplated the probability of a being who now rules the world? A.—No.

Q.—Do you believe that such a being exists? A.—I don't know. I assent to nothing but what is reducible to mathematical precision. I must prove it to my senses. I cannot accept anything not cognizable by the senses.

Q.—Have you never gone beyond the range of the senses in your investigations in the way of speculation and theory? A.—I have, and have also read works on the subject, especially German metaphysics.

Q.—In what view have you studied them, and have they thrown any light upon a spiritual creator or governor of the world? A.—No; they have only tended to perplex my mind. They did arouse me to thought, and I read them for this, in the hope that from the knowledge I should thus obtain, I might attain relief.

Q.—To what particular works do you refer? A.—To KANT and COMTE, especially, although I read other writers.

Q.—Did you accept their philosophy as conclusive? A.—I did. I am aware that a man who arrives at their conclusions may be assumed to be an infidel by some people. I do not admit this.

Q.—Did any of these philosophers give you any data by which you could better account for Nature as existent than through the works of a Creator? A.—Certain things are within the sphere of my mind; others beyond. I cannot take up the smallest insect, examine it under the microscope, and view its mysterious structure, its beautiful adaptation of parts, without acknowledging its mystery. I am not blind to all this. I recognize this wonderful world, and admire its beauties.

Q.—Can you any better understand how this insect can come into existence without admitting a Creator? A.—I appreciate the drift of the question, and I might be misunderstood should I answer it.

Q.—Are you a spiritual being yourself—an existence independent of your body—or is what we call mind in you simply the result of the physiological action of your organization? A.—As far as I know, mind is the result of physiological action. Some maintain that the organs are only the media for the spiritual being.

Q.—Do you hold your mind open to the reception of any other evidence? A.—My mind cannot be made up definitely. I have already said that there are facts I know and others that I do not know, and I would be illogical to deny that the mind is the result of growth.

Q.—Is there any difference between the life of a plant and that of a man? A.—Fundamentally not.

Q.—How as to the question of accountability of life, as represented in man and the plant. The plant is stationary—has no will or choice; man moves about, and has both will and choice. A.—I don't like to speak of anything that I cannot speak positively about.

Q.—In the Greek and Roman myths are represented both good and evil. How do you account for this? A.—In the Greek language was inwoven the entire culture and civilization of the world.

Q.—You do not account for vice and virtue in that answer? A.—Good and bad are words that have given me more trouble than any other, because they are of such wide and general application. This is the difficulty in their analysis.

Q.—In these myths we not only have vice and virtue represented, but also rewards and punishments offered. How do you account in your philological system for the equivalent of these words in the language? A.—There is no reward or punishment; those words signify something, instead of each act has its necessary result, and neither the act or the result is extraneous.

Q.—How do you account for the human mind, in reasoning, going beyond the necessities incidental to this life in its expression and contemplation to seek a creating power? A.—Mind expresses absurdities as well as truths.

H.—How can a mind act absurdly if its existence be simply the result of a physical organization, that organization being necessarily governed by definite laws? A.—If there were no possibility of error, there would be no need of mind to guide.

Q.—What is the need of a guide when error has no responsibility—with the death of the body all existence ends? A.—This brings up the reserve question. I have the mystery of existence before me. In my judgment, that is the end of speculation.

Q.—Is speculation beyond that legitimate? A.—It is as to possibility, but not as to probability of fact. Social duties remain even if you believe that death is the end.

Q.—Do you owe any obligations to any being beyond this present life for conduct here? A.—I feel the possibility of it, but the evidence before me is not sufficient to satisfy me that I do.

Q.—Do you believe that there is any rule of action in the conduct of life that man can adopt which will enable him to appreciate his responsibilities or understand the relations that he may have to another world? A.—Intelligence is the only guide.

Q.—Do you believe that God has in any way revealed himself to man? A.—As I come to see more of the wondrous relations of things, the more the mystery deepens, but it does not help me to any conclusion. The idea of reward for meritorious conduct would prevent me from doing an act rather than the opposite. The word "reveal" has, in my system of mythology, given me great trouble for ten years, but now the truth dawns upon me.

Q.—Is there any law then in this life, except civil law, by which we are here amenable for reward or punishment? A.—Yes.

Q.—Any reward or punishment that should come from any other being except man himself? A.—I see the drift of the question. It involves the same mystery.

Q.—Would the fact of another existence, and that existence one of rewards and punishments for your conduct in this life, make any difference to you in regard to your acts? A.—No; I should do as I intended without regard to the existence of a God or a devil, a heaven or a hell; I have felt this pride during my whole life; I never wished to get anything out of anybody.

CONCLUSIONS.

Your Commissioners, therefore, in view of the examination, are of the opinion that EDWARD H. RULOFF is in sound physical health and entirely sane.

(Signed) JNO. P. GRAY,
S. OAKLEY VANDERPOOL.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12, 1871.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 16, will be the great day of the year for the Sunday-schools of the City. The New-York Union and other organizations will then celebrate their anniversaries. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock, the children, with banners and badges, are to march from their rooms to the various churches and halls to which they have been assigned, there to be addressed by prominent clergymen and laymen, and unite in singing the anniversary hymns; after which they will again form in line and return to their rooms, there to partake of refreshments. The annual gathering of superintendents, teachers, and friends of the cause—the event of the year—will be held at 7½ P. M. of same day, at church corner Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. The venerable President of the Union, Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., is expected to preside, and Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., will speak upon "Teachers' Trials and Triumphs;" also, Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D., on "Precept and Example," with anthems by the choir of the church and Anniversary Hymns by a choir of children. Admission by tickets, which will be furnished gratuitously on application at the Teachers' Reading-room, No. 15 Bible-house. Those who desire to obtain seats should go early.

Mr. GEORGE THORN, father of the boy who was shot by HERMAN ENGEL, Thursday night, from the root of the Eleventh Regiment armory, denies that his son had stolen or was trying to steal pigeons. He says the boys ran to the roof of a building adjoining the armory to escape a drunken man who was pursuing them, and that young THORN had not been out of the house for more than a week previous. ENGEL is held to await the result of the boy's injuries.

It is due to Mr. RICHARD BISS, of No. 52 Oliver-street, who was recently accused of abusing a sailor, who boarded with him, that he denies the accusation unqualifiedly. The man owes him ten days' board and $4 advance, he says, and his baggage is held as security for the payment of the debt. Mr. BISS is a member of the Mariners' Church, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, and has always borne a good reputation among those who know him.

A specimen of the Florida air-plant, which draws all its sustenance from the atmosphere, was exhibited in this City yesterday. The plant grows upon the limbs of trees, throwing out a dry, strong root, which clasps tightly around the branch, and it resembles a gigantic pineapple top two feet high. The stick to which this specimen clings was cut from the tree more than a month ago, but the plant still lives and grows.

A subscription has been opened to assist in alleviating the want and suffering in Buenos Ayres, consequent upon the dreadful epidemic raging there at last dates. Subscriptions to promote this charitable object can be sent to Mr. EDWARD F. DAVISON, Argentine Consul-General, No. 126 Pearl-street, New-York, prior to May 23, on which day the South American steamer sails.

JAMES SMITH, who had been convicted of burglary and sentenced in the General Sessions to five years' imprisonment, attempted suicide in the Tombs, late on Thursday night, by hanging himself with his suspenders in the cell. He had nearly succeeded when the gurgling in his throat attracted the keeper's attention, who cut him down in time to save his life.

The noted bruiser O'BALDWIN, who has just returned from a Massachusetts prison, has employed his hours of liberty in brutally beating a woman. A warrant has been issued for his arrest from the Tombs Police Court, upon the complaint of his victim, and it is expected that he will be arraigned this morning.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, with Commissioner BARR presiding. A number of orders in tenement-house cases were entered, and also an order requiring the premises Nos. 31 and 33 James-street to be vacated, and not again used as a human habitation without a permit from the Board.

MAGGIE MURPHY, aged fifteen, was admitted to bail in $500 at the Tombs, yesterday, having been arrested on a charge of stabbing WM. LANIGAN, a youth, in the shoulder, on the evening of May 9, in West Broadway. She admitted the stabbing, but said the boy insulted her.

MICHAEL FLYNN was held for trial yesterday at the Tombs by Justice DOWLING, on the charge of brutally beating ANN LYONS and JANE MURRAY, at No. 27 Washington-street, on Thursday night. JANE was so much injured that she could not appear in Court, she having been stabbed in the head with a knife.

The unknown man, who was found in the City Hall Park on Wednesday in a state of insensibility, and who died subsequently in the Centre-street Hospital, was yesterday identified at the Morgue as GEORGE W. C. FLYNN, aged seventy, of No. 60 Sullivan-street, a printer employed on one of the City papers.

A number of Austrians met at No. 255 East Houston-street yesterday to take action for a reception of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Austrian frigate *Novara*. The matter was placed in the hands of a committee.

The remains of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN WATERS, aged six years, of No. 331 Front-street, were found yesterday in the dock at the foot of Jackson-street, East River, he having fallen overboard while at play.

The body of an unknown woman, aged about thirty, was found floating in the East River, yesterday, opposite No. 389 South-street, and was secured to the pier to await the action of Coroner HERRMAN.

Yesterday an examination into the case of NEIL MOEN, charged with passing a ten dollar United States Treasury note, resulted in proving the genuineness of the money. The accused was honorably discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS.

It is said that the Stadt Theatre is to be sold, and that the building is not further to be occupied as a theatre. Various propositions to establish a new German theatre are afloat.

At the German General Consulate, yesterday, $170 was received for the German Relief Fund, a donation of the Society Freundschefts Bund, of Bloomfield, N. J.

The New-York Independent Schuetzencorps, Capt. DIEHL, was yesterday engaged in sharpshooting practice at Funk's Union Park.

BROOKLYN.

Considerable excitement was created in the First District Police Court, yesterday morning, by an attempt on the part of some twenty-five prisoners to escape from "the cage" in which they were confined. Judge DELMAR, accompanied by his clerk and one constable, made such energetic resistance, that only five of the criminals got away. At the time when the outbreak occurred, all the Police officers who are usually around the Court were off attending to business at the Station-house.

A young man has, within the past few days, been doing a lively business in the false check line among the builders and lumber merchants of the City. The game is an old one; it consists in presenting a certified check upon some bank, in payment for goods bought, the value of which, however, falls below the amount of the check, thus leaving a balance to be received by the swindler. HARTEAU & Co., at the corner of Flushing and Washington avenues, were victimized to the extent of $75.

The Long Island Historical Society are taking measures for the erection of a new building at the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets. A special meeting will be held on Thursday night for the completion of arrangements.

The trial of GEO. NEEB for the murder of DENNIS MCCORMACK, in Greenpoint, on the night of March 25, was concluded yesterday in the City Court, the jury rendering a verdict of acquittal.

In obedience to the mandamus of Judge PRATT, the Mayor yesterday signed $60,000 worth of bonds for the Water Board, to be used in the construction of a reservoir in Hempsted Valley.

In the Academy of Music, last night, one of the finest exhibitions of the season was given by the children attached to Public School No. 15. There were about 1,500 little ones present.

LONG ISLAND.

The Long Island Railroad Company has changed its time-table and put on additional trains. You can now visit all the towns within forty miles of the City, and spend the day, returning same evening. You can come in from Renuhea and intermediate stations at 9 A. M., and leave at 5 P. M.

At the close of funeral exercises lately held over the body of a lady at Rockaway, it was discovered that she had died of small-pox. The excitement at the time ran high, but subsequently the alarm subsided. The only persons who have caught the disease from the exposure have been members of her own family.

NEW-JERSEY.

The loss by the burning of the fruit-canning establishment of U. H. DUDLEY & Co., of Warren-street, New-York, at New-Brunswick, on Thursday night, as reported yesterday, will reach $80,000. The building is insured for about two-thirds its value, while the stock is fully covered by insurance. The conflagration was the work of an incendiary.

The old Board of Education, of Jersey City, are as determined to hold over for another year as the Freeholders of the county, and with apparently less justification. They have reorganized for the year by electing WM. L. DICKINSON City Superintendent of Schools, and CHAS. H. PERVEIL Clerk.

Rev. Dr. FISH and Mr. DAVID RIPLEY have been elected Vice-Presidents of the National Temperance Society of New-Jersey.

On Monday next the colored citizens of Jersey City will have a grand celebration, consisting of an extensive military display during the day and speeches and festivities in the evening. They expect to be assisted by their brethren from Elizabeth, New-York, Williamsburg and Brooklyn. Gen. KILPATRICK and FRED. DOUGLAS are announced to participate.

In the upper part of the State the cherry and small fruit trees, together with peaches, promise a good yield. The apple crop will probably be small.

A young man at Freehold has been fined $20 for kissing a young lady on the street without her consent.

Alumni of Columbia Law School.

The Alumni of Columbia Law School held their annual meeting and election of officers, last evening, at the school, No. 37 Lafayette-place. The meeting was spirited, and characterized by a preponderance in numbers of the Class of 1870 and the one now graduating. The Treasurer reported that the treasury was in a flourishing condition, and there was a balance. A resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to prepare a list of the names of all the graduates of Columbia Law School, to be incorporated; that the Executive Committee be empowered to the annual catalogue. It was also resolved arrange for an Alumni dinner, for May, 1871. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. INGERSOLL; Vice-Presidents, R. C. Hutchings, Louis W. Frost, Van Ness Roosevelt; Secretary, Elihu Church; Treasurer, Elliot Sandford; Orator, James M. Brady; Alternate, Geo. O. Embersen.

Standing Committee—Geo. M. Baldwin, Class of 1860; Benj. F. Lee, Jr., 1861; Robert B. Van Kleiek, 1862; Frank E. Kernachan, 1863; Adolph L. Sawyer, 1864; Richard H. Greene, 1865; John T. Cornell, 1866; Henry E. Tremaine, 1867; Julien T. Davis, 1868; James K. Averill, 1869; Charles K. Cannon, 1870.

After a vote of thanks to retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Navy Department has ordered the following Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the Naval School at Annapolis, Md.: President of the Board—Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan. Members of the Board—Commodore J. J. Almy, Medical Inspector R. T. Maccoun, Pay-Inspector A. H. Gilman, and Chief-Engineer Stephen D. Hibbert. Surgeon Kindleberger is detached from the naval rendezvous at San Francisco and ordered to the *Wachusett*; Assistant Surgeon W. S. Dixon, from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to the *Wachusett*.

[Advertisement.]

DR. LIVINGSTONE ALIVE.—The public will be interested in learning that Dr. Livingstone is again alive. But he is absolutely destitute, not having been able to save even the hat that was purchased of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. This is a pity, for if anything would have consoled a destitute man, an article of that description would.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Columbia	May 13	New-York	Glasgow.
France	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	May 13	New-York	Bremen.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 10½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 12:20 P. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.....For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 12—*In steam-ship Lafayette, from Havre.*—Fleury Berger, Mme. Fleury Berger and servant, Mr. Moronate, Mr. Lebreton, Mme. Lebreton, Mlle. Marie Lebreton, Edouard Lebreton, Albert Lebreton, A. Ueil, Mr. Crehange, Mme. Crehange, Mlle. Jeanne Crehange, Mlle. Fanny Crehange, Mme. Mezzara, Mr. Bayergue, Mr. Pesche, Mme. Pierre Amedee and son, Jules Uhruy, Mr. Gerin, Mr. Duvigneau, Mr. Berger, Mme. Berger, Mlle. Marie Berger, Mlle. L. Berger, Mr. Heliard, Mr. Lebouc, Mme. Frykholm, John Cogswell, Hypolite Roos, Lucien Levy, Leca Louis J. Samaroze, Maurice Kalm, Mme. Ruze, Mr. Mauthe, Mme. Mauthe, Marcel Boudard, Jean Pichego, Adolphe Michelot, Mme. Lea Micheler, Auguste Biaud, Pierre Cual, Mlle. Caskrow, Armand Casteignet, F. Perrier, Gregori Giuseppe, Mlle. Julie Deloy, Mlle. M. Greget, Mlle. Emilie Jacquet, Mme. Pauline Rasotte, Felix Jules, Mr. and Mrs. Freysz, Mlle. Despre, Durand Frederic, Mr. Lantelme, Mr. and Mrs. Verger, Mr. and Mrs. Fourmanter, Mr. Lamothe, Mr. Verlaguet, Mr. Chiebaud, Mr. Mathia, Mr. Poirie, Mr. Lacolombe, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Muller, Mr. Gaziano, Mr. Oluxion, Mr. Girod, Mr. Briand, Samuel Drew, Mr. Allofert, Mr. Matkieux, Mr. Guillemot, Mme. Laumonier, Mr. Rieu, John Williams, Mr. Lasserre, Mr. Cambourr, Mr. Carteril, Mr. Pene, Mr. Demolombe, Jache Emile, Ollivier Curdel.

In steam-ship South Carolina, from Charleston.—John M. Klenin and wife, Thomas Hines, Master Schlepergrecle, Miss Henry, Miss Henry, F. S. Miles and wife, Capt. Bruce, Mr. Swarts and wife, Mrs. J. H. Staller, J. H. Staller, John Craig, Mr. Abrams and wife, A. P. McIntyre, R. A. Sherwood, Mrs. Ann McBride, A. Marcu, C. Vandewater, P. Matteson, E. Balles, R. H. Magee, J. Bagkin, E. Murphy, Mr. Evans, J. Doogan, Miss A. Dunn, Miss M. S. Tweedy, Miss K. M. Gordon, Mrs. J. Gordon, Mrs. G. M. Gordon, Mr. G. M. Gordon, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Randall, Miss Randall, Mrs. W. A. Gomer, F. W. Hawley, J. X. Gibbes, Jr., and wife, Capt. J. H. Starkey, C. G. Allen and 9 steerage.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mr. Baggs, J. J. Spiro, H. V. Morey and wife, Mrs. Brown and child, Miss Brown, B. J. Silliman, R. L. Burnett, L. D. Kiernan and wife, Rev. J. B. Reid, Capt. J. W. Fitzjerald and wife, Mrs. S. Finn, Mrs. Cheesbrow, O. F. Goodwin, Mrs. M. C. Sherwin and 2 children, Thomas Duval, wife and child, John N. Hall, P. P. Smith, Thomas Kidd, J. Benlisa, Mrs. Gow, Mrs. Mary C. Ward, M. H. Smith and wife, T. W. Waugh, J. M. Fairchild, B. H. Fairchild, C. O. Wilson and wife, D. Barrett, J. B. Lawrence and wife, M. S. Conway, Miss Ellen Mead.

MAY 12—*In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.*—M. Wilton, Murray Dixon, John Barting, J. N. Barting, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Wm. Meade, Wm. Zimmin, wife and family, Jas. Williams, R. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Detri, Mr. and Mrs. Hooling, the Misses Hooling, Miss Bessy, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen, E. Taylor, Rev. J. W. Terry, Rev. W. O'Donnell, Mrs. Medway, Mr. Hayne, and 1,224 in steerage.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Havana.—John Solar, James McLean, John Moore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:45 | Sun sets.......7:08 | Moon rises..2:19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.3:27 | Gov. Island...4:16 | Hell Gate...5:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wm. McGee, Woodland, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Stars & Stripes, Lunt, Newburyport, Lunt Bros.; Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Novelty, ——, Philadelphia.

Ships Edith Warren, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Liverpool, Lambert, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks George Henry, (Br.,) Longhurst, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Atlantic, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., C. B. Swain & Co.; Italy, (Br.,) Geering, London, G. F. Bulley; Martino Cilento, (Ital.,) Lauro, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Freden, (Norw.,) Beck, Cork for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Ironsides, Tapley, Gibraltar for orders, Lunt & Brothers; Kinrara, (Br.,) McKinnie, Pictou, N. S., George H. Brewer; Tarquin, Taylor, Brunswick, Ga., C. L. Wright & Co.

Brigs Atlas, Hodsdon, Gibraltar, Miller & Houghton; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Smith Hamilton, (Bermuda) Middleton & Co.; Anna Lindsey, (Br.,) Munson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schrs. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagles, Wolfville, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Sappho, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; John, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Antecedent, Pendleton, New-Haven; Julia Ann, Wells, Providence; M. E. Whort, Whorf, Wellfleet; Frances, (Br.,) McLaughlin, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Baxter, Ragged Islands, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Cabada, Swain, Philadelphia, E. H. Kreemer Leocadia, Delano, Portland, Evans, Ball & Co.; N.; Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Sloop Cornelia, Norton, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool April 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. The Queen brings 1,250 passengers.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rosseau, Havre April 27, via Brest 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana May 7, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 9th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston May 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorf, Bremen April 29, via Southampton May 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 6½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Monte Rosa, (of Boston,) Thomas, Manila Jan. 28, with mdse. to Weston & Gray. Had light winds down the China Sea; passed Anjier Feb. 13, Cape of Good Hope March 28, with light N. E. trades; crossed the equator April 19, in lon. 36 W.; had strong N. E. trades from lat. 5 to 20 N., thence light winds with frequent calms; received a pilot 11th inst. from pilot-boat Widgeon, No. 10.

Ship Coninakyle, (of Aberdeen,) Japp, Yokohama Jan. 22, with teas to Heinnemann & Payson; passed Anjier Feb. 20, Cape of Good Hope March 23, and crossed the equator April 11 in lat. 22.

Ship American Congress, Gluselin, from London March 10, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was spoken May 12, off Nantucket.

Bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Treat, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Had fine weather.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Weeks, May, Agnes, 14 ds., with molasses to Baltzer & Faake—vessel to E. T. Smith & Co. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with westerly winds; sld. in co. with brig Hattie, for Boston; left in port brig Gem, for New-York, ldg., and schr. Mary A. Lymburner, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Bertha, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Brine, Bahia 50 ds., with rose-wood to R. P. Currie. Crossed the equator April 8, in lon. 35 10 W.; had fine weather throughout the passage; March 20, Richard Brown, seaman, aged 21 years, died of intermittent fever.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Faulker, Windsor, N. S., is anchored off Hart Island.

Brig Reu, (Aust.,) Ulrich, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., with coffee to Seymour & Squire—vessel to order. Crossed the equator April 7, in lon. 35; had variable weather.

Brig Napier, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Dodd, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son. Had fine weather, and was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Annie Freeman, (of Boothbay,) Boynton, Nassau, via Eleuthera, 7 ds., with fruit and 2 passengers to Jos. Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Drake, Jacmel 16 ds., with coffee to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, (of Rockland,) Kennedy, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to Douglas & Griffin—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds.

Schr. Race Horse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to M. Medero—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly winds.

Schr. T. D. Wilder, (of Philadelphia,) Gay, Caibarien 12 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with light N. E. winds and calms.

Schr. Watchman, Naugler, Boco del Toro, C. A., 21 ds., with mahogany, &c., to G. Wessels. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. E. winds and calms.

Schr. Uncle Tom, Look, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. O. P. Hinds, Glendening, Calias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Addie Murchie, Henley, Calais, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to Geo. A. Holyoke.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber to Geo. A. Holyoke.

Schr. Malanto, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Welcome Home, (Br.,) Wentworth, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Martha Weeks, (Dutch,) Sullivan, with lumber to master.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Challenge, Mathews, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Wilcox, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Davis, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. P. Allen, Allen, Rockland, with lime, for Savannah.

Schr. Jas. Harvey, Wilson, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Leader, Ginn, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Gem, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Samuel Brown, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. N. C. Hall, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Veto, Watts, Thomaston, with lime to J. V Haviland.

Schr. Susie Prescott, Glass, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Rough Diamond, (Br.,) Patterson, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jno. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Snow Bird, ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Para, Brown, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Willard, Portland, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Breeze, Baxter, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Adranna, O'Kief, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Union Star, Merrall, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. French, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. Clarabel, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Flagg, Morrell, Greenwich.
Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hull, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John Wright, Anderson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Rockport, Me.
Schr. St. Mary, Steelman, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Annie Sofford, Hart, Lynn.
Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Island Belle, Bearse, Vinalhaven.
Schr. Golden Eagle, Howes, Deer Isle.
Schr. A. Crandell, Rogers, Millstone Point.
Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence.
Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Kelly, Plymouth.
Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Musquash, N. B.

SAILED—Steam-ship Roxana, for London: bark Rambler, for Pictou, N. S., via Long Island Sound.

BELOW—Bark Tourist, (Norw.,) Axelson, from Cardiff March 24, by pilot-boat Washington, No. 22.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 12.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; schrs. Joseph Segar, from Belize; Manitobah, from Barbados; Mary B. Harris, from Ponce.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The brig Susie J. Stroud, for New-York, was spoken off Henlopen yesterday.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 11.—Arr. schr. Transit, Philadelphia, Lynn.

Sld. schrs. A. Denike, Elisha T. Smith, and George & Albert.

Spoken.

May 4, lat. 28, lon. 70 30, schr. Governor J. Y. Smith, from Boston, for Havana, 15 ds. out.

May 8, lat. 35, lon. 72 30, brig Benjamin Carver, (of Searsport,) from Georgetown, S. C., for Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, May 12.—The National line steamer Virginia, Capt. Sumner, from New-York April 27, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Anchor line steam-ships Europa, Capt. Cambell, from New-York April 29, and Trojan, from ——, touched at Moville today, and proceeded for Glasgow.

The West India mail steamer Tamar, from Aspinwall via Jamaica and St. Thomas, touched at Plymouth today, to land mails and passengers, and proceeded to Cherbourg and Southampton.

Disaster.

LONDON, May 12.—The Agnes Campbell, from Boston, at Sligo, reports having received damages in a hurricane.

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UTICA
STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
UTICA, N. Y., AND NO. 42 CORTLANDT-ST.
NEW-YORK CITY.
CAPITAL EMPLOYED.......$320,000

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WORLD-RENOWNED
PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES.
OVER 2,000 IN USE.
STATIONARY ENGINES, WITH SINGLE-SLIDE VALVE.
STATIONARY ENGINES, WILH SLIDE VALVE AND ADJUSTABLE CUT-OFF, PECULIAR TO OURSELVES.
CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

With simultaneous or independent screw or lever set head blocks, over 500 in actual use.

Our New-York house is under the personal charge of the VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER of our Company, E. D. WOOD, who is a practical and consulting engineer, where he may be found at all times with the most complete assortment of machinery in our line ever offered in New-York City, and where he will extend the same facilities to our customers that they can have by visiting our Works. We have for immediate delivery:

One 14-inch Corliss Engine.
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First-class square and upright Pianos for sale at reduced prices; sold on installments; to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.
Every instrument warranted for five years.
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GENTS' AND BOYS'
SPRING SUITS,
NEW STYLES,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
NEW PATTERNS OF
SPOONS AND FORKS,
JUST INTRODUCED. NEW DESIGNS AND ARTICLES FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.
AN UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK OF
DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES.
THESE GOODS ARE FROM OUR PRINCE-ST. WORKS, ARE NEVER SOLD TO THE TRADE, AND THEREFORE ARE UNCOMMON, BESIDES BEING OF HIGH CLASS.

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Pills

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE
Purify the blood and beautify the complexion by using
HELMBOLD'S
CATAWBA GRAPE-JUICE PILLS
AND
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

In the Spring and Summer Months the system undergoes a change. This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines. "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" and "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape-Juice Pills" are the best and most reliable.

One bottle of "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The "Grape-Juice Pill" is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape-Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb. Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, &c. "Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill" is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but the result of ten years' experimenting and great care in preparation. Safe for and taken by children. No nausea; no griping pains; but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Two bottles of the "Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla" and one bottle of the "Grape-Juice Pills" are worth their weight in gold to those suffering from bad blood, poor complexion, headache, nervousness, wakefulness at night, costiveness and irregularities; and to those suffering from broken and delicate constitutions it will give new blood, new vigor, and new life. The "Catawba Grape Pills" are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing. Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Stores open all night. All of H. T. Helmbold's preparations are Pharmaceutical, not a single one being patented, but all on their own merits. Prepared by

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Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Prescriptions accurately compounded.
French, German and Spanish spoken.
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GENUINE
VICHY WATER,
BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.
USE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.
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And all leading druggists and grocers.
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VENEERS,
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Have in store the finest assortment ever seen, particularly
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to which they invite the particular attention of the trade.
Send for a catalogue and price-list.
For SALE, one of the best and largest VENEER-CUTTING MACHINES in the country.
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AND ECONOMICAL BY USING
PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
This is the testimony of hundreds of intelligent householders, after years of experience, and will be of every one who gives it a fair trial.
Sold by grocers everywhere.
Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

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We are prepared to receive for the Summer season, or longer period if desired,
VALUABLES,
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Ladies' silk elastic belts, elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, pile instruments, ladies', gents' and children's shoulder braces, suspensory bandages, crutches, &c., &c.
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REAL BRONZES IN GROUPS, BIRDS,
MUSICAL BOXES,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
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With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.